DECEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3105.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1789.

Received by the Ship Montgomery, Captain Bunyan, arrived at New-York, after a passage of 29 days from London.

PARIS, October 13.

SEVERAL persons of distinction are taken up and in prison: fifteen thousand uniforms, made like those of the militia, having been found in their houses, besides many letters and papers, which indicate a very alarming design. Several other persons, among whom is said to be the Count d'Estaing, have retired, and the report is, that upwards of 20,000 men have been secretly kept in pay for some time past, and who were to appear openly, when things were ripe for execution. A list of the principals in this association is handed about, but their names are too respectable to announce them, till matters are better authenticated: in short, all Paris is alarmed on this occasion. In the mean time the Royal Family remain in the Thuilleries, guarded only by the Militia, for the Gardes du Corps have been sent away.

Near three hundred of the Members of the National Assembly have already desired leave to withdraw.

All the barriers are shut, no person being permitted to go out of Paris without passports.

BOULOGN, October 16.

The Duke of Orleans is arrived here from the Capital, intending to embark immediately for England; his Passport is signed by the King and the Marquis de la Fayette.

The fish women have this moment returned from on board his Royal Highness's yacht, which they have unladen, and carried the baggage to his Hotel, exclaiming—" that they would not allow their good Prince to depart, at a moment when they had so much occasion for his service."

The Ladies were immediately reinforced by a body of 300 men, of the Town Militia, who escorted the Duke of Orleans back to his Hotel, which is now surrounded by a constant guard.

The Municipal Body have sent to the National Assembly, at Paris, for instructions how to conduct themselves in this critical situation; notwithstanding his Royal Highness was furnished with Passports, signed by the King, by the President of the National Assembly, and by the Marquis de la Fayette.

Previous to the departure of the Duke of Orleans from Paris, he presented the National Assembly with two millions and half of livres, the supposed fourth part of his revenue; for which he was thanked publicly by M. Neckar, in the name of the King, and also by the President of the National Assembly.

The Duke's family have been for some time in the neighbourhood of Dieppe, ready for embarkation on the shortest notice.

LONDON, October 12.

FRANCE.

Independent of the awful crisis of his Majesty's late illness, there never was a moment which excited the anxiety and attention of all ranks of people, so much as the present revolution in France: It is not now merely the disputes of the National Assembly, and the new modelling of the French Constitution, which claim the attention of our countrymen, in common with all Europe, but the very lives of the Royal Family of France, and the race of a whole Monarchy, are at stake.

At this moment, the fate of Europe depends on the actions—of a barbarous and unrestrained Mob!—a mob which has shewn itself so licentious, that the country which claims it, blushes at its cruelties. The Murder of the Queen has been attempted in the dead of night, while she was in her slumber, and unprepared to appear before the tribunal of her Maker—at a time of all others the most awful and barbarous because the most sacred and inoffensive.

Had the attempt succeeded, what must have been the consequence? or indeed, what may not now be the consequence? for her life is still in danger;—a Queen, who is the sister of the Emperor and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and allied to the House of Spain, Sardinia, Naples, and almost all the Princes of Italy.

But if we are not much deceived, the time is not far distant, when an endeavour will at least be made to rescue this Princess and her Sovereign. Advices are received by the Duke of Dorset's courier of yesterday, that it was very strongly reported and believed in Paris, that the king of Sardinia was marching 15,000 men, in three divisions, towards the frontiers of France, which no doubt are to be joined by more from other quarters. We only dread, that whenever this news may be confirmed, and foreign troops enter France, that the very persons they are meant to protect will fall victims to their zeal. It is indeed to be feared, that the very first moment of such an alarm, the Queen of France would suffer by the axe.

But to return to the narrative of the present revolution——

The information of the Gazette reaches only to what passed on Tuesday last—ours of this day will serve as a continuation equally authentic, to the time of Thursday evening. Although it is impossible for any thing to be more satisfactory than what is there stated, it is to be observed, that the language of the Court Gazette is necessarily cautious and obliged to be confined to the simple outlines of facts, without remark, or even the detail of all the particulars which occured on the memorable proceedings of the King, Queen and Dauphin's removal from Versailles to Paris on Tuesday last.

The circumstances of the entertainment at Versailles have not yet been accurately stated. It was given within the Palace by the King's express permission, and when the desert was served up, their Majesties entered the Hall with the Dauphin, which inspired such enthusiasm among the officers and troops, which were admitted within to drink their healths, that they entered into an oath, and sanctified it by kissing their sabres, to continue faithful to the Royal family. The Queen was so much affected, that she shed tears.

The Royal Family, a short time afterwards, appeared at the Balcony of the Cour de Marbre, when they were again saluted with shouts of—Vive le Roi—Vive le Reine. The evening concluded with the greatest mirth and harmony.

The disturbances in Paris, on hearing of these proceedings, became so general on Monday last, that all the districts of the capital were summoned, and the Marquis de la Fayette was ordered to proceed immediately to Versailles, at the head of a large body of troops, and bring the King under his guard to Paris. On receiving these orders, the Marquis de la Fayette remonstrated, saying, that he would first go thither attended by only a few of the Magistrates and some guards and make his report of the necessity of a reinforcement.

This soon got wind abroad, and the mob ever ready to catch at any thing which could bear an unfavourable construction, insisted that the Marquis de la Fayette, and the Mayor, whom they likewise suspected, were gained over to betray them. While this suspicion was circulating, another party erected two gallows in the *Place de Greves*, threatened to hang them if the orders were not instantly complied with.

In the evening of Monday therefore M. de la Fayette set out for Versailles, at the head of 20,000 of the Parisian Guards, and attended by several of the Magistrates of the city of Paris. He had been preceded in the morning by about 8000 persons, chiefly fishwomen, accompanied by their Chief, who has the appellation of Queen of Hungary.

The troops did not arrive at Versailles till late in the evening, and were under arms the whole night, partly to take their stations about the Palace and secure the avenues, and in order to repel any attack from the troops within.

At two o'clock on Tuesday morning, a considerable number of the persons who were habited in women's dresses, but as it since appears, were many of them guards, having gained the outward entrances of the castle, forced their way into the Palace, and up the staircase leading to the Queen's apartment, with an intent to seize and murder her; fortunately, a greater number than usual of the King's body guard were ordered to sleep in the Anti-chambers leading to it, and to be particularly vigilant against any alarm.

The disturbance soon roused them to arms, and the first body who made the approach were fired on, and 17 killed on the spot. The rest terrified at the fate of their companions, instantly retreated, and every thing resumed a tolerable state of quietude till the morning.

The Parisian troops having demanded entrance at the Palace, it was refused, and they received a fire from the regiment of the King's Body Guard, who defended the approach of the Palace. A few troops and some women who had mixed in the croud, fell on the first fire, which was immediately returned by the Parisian Guard. This action becoming more general, the Count de Lusignan, Commandant of the Regiment of Flanders, ordered his troops to fire, which they refused to, and laid down their arms. The King's Body Guard finding themselves overpowered, took to flight, and the troops then forced the entrances of the castle, and were only prevented from entering the Palace in a body, by the management and command of the Marquis de la Fayette. There is reason to believe, that had this happened, the King, Queen, and Royal Family, would have fallen victims to their fury.

The Marquis was soon after introduced to the King, with some of the Magistrates of Paris, and communicated the desire of the city that he might conduct his Majesty and the Royal Family thither. On being assured of protection, the King made no hesitation to comply with the request, well knowing that it would not have availed him. Orders were therefore immediately given for Royal Equipages to be got ready, and their Majesties, with the Dauphin, Monsieur, and the King's Aunts, proceeded to town, with their attendants, in a procession of 18 carriages, attended by the Marquis de la Fayette, and about 5000 Guards. His Majesty was in the first carriage with a Nobleman of his Household, the Queen and Dauphin in the second.

The road from Versailles was so thronged by the mob, that notwithstanding 50,000 of the Parisian troops had been sent out to keep the way clear, the Royal Family were eight hours in reaching the Hotel de Ville, though only a distance of 12 miles. This tedious journey could have been rendered only more painful, by the thoughts of being led captives in triumph to the city of Paris, and the fear of what was to follow.

Being arrived at the *Hotel de Ville*, the Royal Family stopped there near two hours. The King was shewn into the Great Hall, where he was harangued by Monsieur de St. Mery, who assured his Majesty of his safety—that he had only been conducted to Paris for his better security, and that he would find himself more happy among his Loyal Children there, than he had been at Versailles. To all this his Majesty seemed to pay but little attention. The Royal Family were then conducted to the old ruinous palace of the *Thuilleries*, which has not been inhabited since the days of Lewis the XIV. and where nothing was prepared for their reception.

In the affray at Versailles, the King's body guards behaved most nobly. In the slaughter which happened there, about 50 of the Parisian troops and mob were killed, and 30 of the King's guards cut to pieces. Eighty of them were taken prisoners, and brought to Paris, the rest saved themselves by flight.

This regiment is peculiar to any other being composed, both privates as well as officers, of persons of the second order of nobility in France. The heads of those who were slain, were carried in triumph to Paris, and shewn about the streets on tent poles, as a further specimen of the savageness and ferocity of a Parisian mob.

On Wednesday last, all the districts of Paris met early in the morning, and orders were given to surround all the avenues of the Thuilleries, which had been only defended the preceding night by a common guard. A thousand troops were immediately ordered on that duty, and all the gates of the Palace are further secured by a train of Cannon to prevent any surprize or escape.

Wednesday at noon, being the Court day, their majesties received all the foreign Ministers in the Palace. The King looked uncommonly dejected, and only talked a few words to the Imperial Ambassador. The sight was uncommonly gloomy and affecting, and the Court broke up after a short time.

In the evening the districts of Paris passed a resolution, that the regiment of the King's Body Guard should be immediately broken, and never more revived. That in future his Majesty should be guarded by citizens, instead of soldiers.

During these proceedings at Paris, the National Assembly at Versailles could not be supposed able to transact much business. They, however came to two Resolutions on Wednesday, which it was supposed would be the last day of their setting there.

The purport of these resolutions were—That the National Assembly should adjourn to Paris; and,—That its meeting should never be inseparable from the King's place of residence.

What we have above stated are facts, and may be depended on, as we derive them from the best authority. There are many reports, though they are not confirmed, that several Noblemen of the King's party have been massacred, among whose names are, the Duc de Guichen, Duc de Chatelet, Count de Estaing, Count de Lusignan: but these rumours want confirmation, tho' it is certain these Gentlemen are missing, probably fled. There is likewise a report of 200 of the King's party in the National Assembly having been proscribed.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

We have already mentioned in former papers, M. Neckar's appearance in the Assembly with the draught of his bill for imposing a contribution of one-fourth on the revenue of every individual for one year, towards the relief of the State.

The whole of the minister's plan had been already adopted by the Assembly, and nothing seemed necessary but the form of the decree; a debate however almost imperceptibly arose out of the motion for carrying it into effect, which in the end became unusually violent.

It was thought by some, that the resolutions proposed in one part of the Ministers plan had been too instantly and hastily determined, not to be again considered before they passed into a law—such as the reduction of the Pension List, &c. and that in order to give no obstruction to the immediate operation of the

article relating to the General Contribution, it would be beſt to poſtpone the reſt for further conſideration.

This was ſtrongly oppoſed by M. de Mirabeau and others, who inſiſted that all the articles already agreed on concerning the new form of Conſtitution, as well as the bill of rights, ſhould be preſented to the Monarch for his acceptance at the ſame time with M. Neckar's plan, and after ſome further obſervation from other Members, M. de Mirabeau moved,

"That the Preſident of the Aſſembly ſhould immediately retire, and ſolicit an audience of the King, to preſent the plan of M. Neckar for Royal acceptance, as well as the ſeveral articles of the conſtitution already deliberated on, with the Declaration of Right."

M. D'Eſpremeuil oppoſed this motion very pointedly. He ſaid, that preſenting the articles of the conſtitution with the decrees for impoſing a contribution of one fourth, was ſubmitting the latter to the condition of accepting the other parts—it was conſtraining his Majeſty to accept the whole, or expoſe the nation to great inconvenience.

Many other obſervations paſſed, which we have not now time to relate, but M. de Mirabeau's motion was at length carried.

The Preſident then withdrew, and having had an audience of his Majeſty, brought back the following anſwer:

"That his Majeſty would make known his intention as ſoon as poſſible."

No anſwer having been received on the 3d inſt. the Aſſembly debated on ſome other ſubjects of a leſs important nature.

On Monday, the 5th inſt. his Majeſty's anſwer having been received, it was read in the National Aſſembly.

The following is the Letter which cauſed the firſt alarm in the National Aſſembly.

"GENTLEMEN,

"LAWS newly conſtituted can only be properly judged of, when taken in their general maſs;--in ſuch great and important objects, the whole is joined by one common link.

"Nevertheleſs, I feel it extremely natural, that in a moment when we invite the Nation to come to the ſuccour of the State, by a ſingle act of confidence and patriotiſm, we ſhould aſſure it of its neceſſity and propriety. Therefore, in the hope that the firſt articles of the Conſtitution which you have preſented to me, united with the continuation of your labors, will fulfil the expectation of my people, and ſecure the happineſs and proſperity of my kingdom, I acquieſce in theſe Articles according to your deſire, but on this poſitive condition, from which I never will depart, that the general reſult of your deliberation ſhall leave the entire effect of the Executive Power in the hands of the Monarch.

"A general view of my obſervations ſhall be laid before you; by which you will be made acquainted, that, in the perfect order of things, I can neither with efficacy protect the recovery of legal impoſitions, the free circulation of money and proviſions, nor the individual ſafety of my citizens. I will nevertheleſs fulfil the eſſential duties of royalty; the welfare of my ſubjects, the public tranquility, and the preſervation of good order among ſociety, are dependant on it. It is my wiſh therefore, that we make it a common cauſe to remove thoſe obſtacles which may obſtruct ſo deſirable and ſalutary an end.

"It remains for me to acquaint you with frankneſs, that if I give my acquieſcence to the various articles of the Conſtitution which you have laid before me, it is not that they are according to my ideas, a model of perfection; but that I conſider it praiſe worthy in me not to delay paying attention to the preſent wiſhes of the deputies of the nation, and the alarming circumſtances which ſo ſtrongly invite us to reſtore the public tranquility and confidence among the people.

"I do now explain myſelf on your declaration of the rights of man and citizens. It contains very excellent maxims proper to guide your deliberations; but principles which are liable to different applications, and even conſtructions, cannot be juſtly appreciated; nor is it neceſſary they ſhould be, until the moment when their true ſenſe is fixed by thoſe laws to which they are to ſerve as a baſis. (Signed) LOUIS."

The impreſſion which the anſwer made in the Aſſembly, can ſcarcely be deſcribed. It was read three times before any member ventured to reply to it. All was conſternation and ſurprize.

M. de Virieux firſt ſpoke, and thought his Majeſty's declaration wiſe, clear and ſatisfactory. He was ſupported in the ſame opinion by the whole body of the Ariſtocracy, and the Aſſembly ſoon became a ſcene of the utmoſt diſtraction and turbulence.

The Patriots on the contrary inſiſted, that his Majeſty's anſwer was extremely unſatisfactory, and not dictated by his own parental ſentiments. That he had been adviſed to it by the ſecret enemies of the nation, and that it ought not to paſs without remonſtrance.

Meſſrs. de Villeneuve and de Mirabeau were unuſually ſevere, and threw out ſome very extraordinary obſervations. The former remarked on a late entertainment given at the Palace to the militia of Verſailles, which he repreſented as the effect of a ſpecies of conſpiracy againſt the Aſſembly.

On being queſtioned by the oppoſite party to bring proof of this, and commit the charge to writing, M. de Villeneuve offered to confirm his teſtimony. He was ſeconded by M. de Mirabeau, who added, that the law having only declared the perſon of the King inviolable, every other individual was ſubject to the law, and liable to be attached. After having endeavoured to prove that his Majeſty's anſwer was inſufficient, he moved the following reſolution, which was agreed to:

"The Aſſembly orders the Preſident to wait on the King a ſecond time, accompanied by a deputation of twelve members, to beſeech his Majeſty to give a further explanation to his anſwer of the 4th inſt. which ſhall give the people fully to underſtand the extent of his conditional acceptation, founded on the circumſtances of the times;—in ſhort, that his Majeſty will give a ſecond anſwer, which leaves no doubt of his acceptation."

Such was the ſtate of affairs on Tueſday morning laſt at Verſailles, and no one will ſay but the proſpect is extremely ſerious. It is thought that the temporizing anſwer of the King is only to give time for ſome ſecret project to effect his eſcape."

By the Mail before the laſt from France.

TUMULT IN PARIS.

Notwithſtanding the abundance of the harveſt, not only in France, but over all Europe, the inhabitants of Paris are ſtill in want of bread. Several other circumſtances have tended to revive the commotions which the vigilance of the new city guard had ſuppreſſed.

On Sunday the 4th inſtant many perſons appeared in the public walks with black cockades in their hats, which the people obliged them to pull out. A report ſpread, that at an entertainment given at Verſailles, by the King's guards, an officer of the regiment *de Flandre* had pulled the national cockade out of his hat, and put in a black or a white one; and that this had been followed by circumſtances which announced hoſtile deſigns on the part of the troops at Verſailles.

At eight in the evening a croud of boys came to the Palais Royal, crying out there was no flour in the hall, and that they ſhould have no bread to-morrow; that the people ought to ring the alarm bell, and repair to the Hotel de Ville, ſince it was better to die by the ſword than by famine.

Monday morning preſented a ſcene of confuſion ſuperior to any thing that has happened ſince the 12th of July. A large body of women aſſembled, and advanced with increaſing numbers to the Hotel de Ville, to demand a removal of the difficulties that daily attend the diſtribution of bread. The Repreſentatives, or Common Council of the city, deſpairing of being able to quiet the tumult, abruptly broke up their Aſſembly. The female inſurgents then reſolved to carry their complaints to the National Aſſembly; and immediately ſet out, armed, ſome with bludgeons, ſome with pikes, and ſome muſkets, compelling every woman they met to join them. "We will be heard," ſaid they, we ſhall reach Verſailles, for they will not dare to fire on us."

During this tumultuous proceeding, the alarm bell was rung, the citizens aſſembled in their reſpective diſtricts, and joined the troops to reſtore the peace of the city, which the inſult offered to the national cockade at Verſailles, they ſaid, had been the means of diſturbing. Detachments were ſent to the Arſenal, the Mint, &c. &c. Public places and coffee-houſes were ſhut, and at five in the afternoon the Marquis de la Fayette, with a party of the city guard, and about two thouſand citizens, took the road to Verſailles, after giving orders that no perſon ſhould be ſuffered to leave the city till further orders.

In the mean time ſeveral waggons loaded with flour, had arrived at the hall.

October 13. Some of the morning papers, that delight in magnifying, forged an abſurd and improbable account of the violence attempted on the French Queen, of the populace aſſailing her apartments in the dead of night, and leading her with a halter about the Place de Greve: the truth is, that far from violence having been uſed, not ſo much as an inſult was offered to her Majeſty's perſon.

Circumſtances certainly warranted the ſtrongeſt ſuſpicion of a preconcerted plan, to excite the army to riſe againſt the citizens; yet, from what has ſince tranſpired, we have reaſon to think that the entertainment at Verſailles, and the tranſactions at it, were prompted by the accident of ſituation, and ſuggeſted by heedleſs loyalty enflamed into extravagant zeal by intoxication.

In conſequence of her Majeſty having expreſſed a wiſh that the Ladies about Court ſhould make ſilk the chief article of dreſs the enſuing winter, a great number of journeymen weavers, who were ſtarving with hunger, are again employed by their late maſters, to the inexpreſſible joy of their families.

His Highneſs Count d'Artois paſſed through Mantua the 10th of September. It was not known preciſely whither he was going; but it was thought he was going to make a viſit to the Court of Naples.

Nothing evinces more the mercurial diſpoſition of the French, than the laſt new faſhions in dreſs: a new cap is invented, which is ſo contrived, that three parts bear the titles of the Nobility, Clergy, and the Tiers Etat. This is treating ſerious matters with *vivacite* indeed.

The Prince of Conti has publiſhed a juſtificatory manifeſto, in which he accounts for his flight as neceſſary, when menaced on every ſide with deſtruction; and boldly denies every circumſtance of plots, machinations, &c. alledged againſt him by his enemies, defying them to the proof of any of them.

It is ſaid, that the Porte has rejected the articles propoſed through the mediation of Spain and her allies.

October 17. Yeſterday all the Foreign Ambaſſadors had a meeting and conference at the houſe of the Preſident of the Corps Diplomatique, where they were aſſembled ſeveral hours.

Some extraordinary meaſures are expected in conſequence of the diſturbances in Flanders; the King of Pruſſia has a large army in the Principality of Cleves, and the Dutch have a fleet at Fluſhing ready to ſecure the Scheldt.

Mr. Jefferſon, the American agent, as well as his ſecretary, who followed him to Cowes, met with every civility at the cuſtom-houſe, by the expreſs order of Mr. Pitt; a circumſtance which has produced more good will among the Americans, both for the miniſter and the country, than would have been obtained at another juncture from favors far more important.

THOULOUSE.

Our letters from Thoulouſe ſtate, that the whole of that great city, arſenal and citadel, are in the hands of the Bourgeoiſes. The citizens have raiſed within themſelves 12 battalions, of 1500 privates each, which are commanded and officered by men of the loweſt and moſt deſperate characters. This body amounts to 18,000 effective men, who are regularly trained and exerciſed three times a week.

The Marquis de la Fayette having declined marching to Verſailles at the deſire of the citizens, had a halter ſent to him, with a brief meſſage, importing that he muſt take his choice between the two—a march to Verſailles, or a halter; upon which he ſet off, but went as ſlowly as poſſible, that the King and Queen might be appriſed of his approach.

It is abſolutely ſaid, that the Queen of France had a halter put round her neck, and was led thro' the Place de Greve, not merely to inſpire her with terror, but with a ſerious determination of making her a public ſacrifice to the fury of the mob, who applied to the National Aſſembly to know whether it approved of her being hanged, as an atonement for the inſult which the nation had received during the feſtivities at Verſailles on the birth-day of the Dauphin.

Fifteen noblemen ſuſpected of too much loyalty, which is now the utmoſt criminality in France, are ſaid to have fallen victims to the rage of the mob in the laſt tumult. The Count d'Eſtaing is mentioned as one of the number.

The fault of the King and Queen of France which has kindled ſo much indignation in the Pariſians, is ſaid to have been the apparent complacency with which they viewed the loyal feſtivities of the Life Guards and the Regiment de Flandres on the birth day of the Dauphin.

By a letter received from Revel on Friday laſt, we are informed, that the Ruſſian fleet ſailed from thence the 7th ult. in queſt of the Swediſh fleet.—Their force conſiſted of 31 ſail of the line, ſix of which were 100 guns each, ſix frigates and ſeven tranſports.

It is moſt generally believed by every well-informed perſon in France, that it was his Chriſtian Majeſty's intentions to have eſcaped to Metz, if he had not been prevented by the Pariſians.

The queſtion of policy relating to the Auſtrian Netherlands is exactly this. The ten provinces of which that country conſiſts, would, in all probability, have thrown themſelves into the arms of France as ſoon as that great people had ſettled their conſtitution: Juſtly ſick of their alliance with the Emperor, they would have cheerfully accepted them. England and Holland could not foreſee this probable event unconcerned—Pruſſia was eaſily made a party from obvious motives. The three powers have determined to give independence to the Netherlands, upon condition

That the Dutch barrier towns ſhall be reſtored,

And that the Scheldt ſhall be kept ſhut.

This ſtipulation equally intereſting to England as to Holland, is, we underſtand, agreed to by the patriots, and it will be formed into a limited monarchy—to be given either to the Duke of Brunſwick or Duke D'Arcinberg. Its independence to be guaranteed by the three powers.

By a reſolution of the National Aſſembly, the French King is hereafter not to be ſtiled King of France, but King of the Franks, or Freemen.

A letter from the continent mentions, that not only the petty Princes of Germany and Italy, but even ſome of the high and mighty ſovereigns are buſy in concerting meaſures to oppoſe or pacify any inſurrections of their ſubjects on pretence of liberty. The Kings of Naples and Sardinia, the only Kings in the latter, have doubled their uſual guards, and iſſued very ſtrict placarts or proclamations, forbidding riots or tumultuous meetings in town or country, houſe or ſtreet, on pain of military execution. As to the little ſovereigns, who govern their handful of people with deſpotic ſway, ſome have agreed to call an aſſembly of their petty ſtates, for the purpoſe of levying taxes, and other conſtitutional affairs. As the trifling military force they are capable of maintaining could neither cope with any conſiderable body of inſurgents, nor be depended on where liberty is the cry, and a more equal diſtribution of juſtice and aſſeſſment the motto of the popular ſtandard; an appeal to Cæſar would be perfectly inſignificant at this time, as that chief of the Germanic ſyſtem has more work on his Imperial hands, than he can well go through

Oct. 20. Letters from Algiers, dated Aug. 14, ſay, "Two Jews, ſettled here, having received advice from their correſpondents that the Neapolitan fleet, with the Malteſe and Genoeſe gallies are deſtined to bombard this place, the regency are making every neceſſary preparation to put the town in a proper ſtate of defence. All the Moors and Jews are buſy in tranſporting their moſt valuable effects to the places of ſafety. Proviſions have roſe conſiderably ſince this news."

The patriots at Leige have at length reſolved to deſtroy the citadel, which was built there for no other purpoſe than to bridle the city, keep the people in awe, and thus enſure their obedience to the decrees of deſpotiſm.

The troubles in Corſica have been much exaggerated. Some houſes have been burnt at Baſtia, and ſeveral unpopular perſons have fled, but nothing has been done yet amounting to a revolution. M. de Barin, commander of the iſland, is ſhut up in his citadel, and has ſent home for a reinforcement of eight battalions, which, however the French government does not ſeem diſpoſed to grant

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Oct. 9. The following letter was received from the King:

"Gentlemen,

"The inſtances of attachment and fidelity which I have received from my good city of Paris, and the invitation of the commons, have determined me to fix my permanent abode there; and in the confidence I have, that you will not ſeparate from me, I invite you to chuſe commiſſioners to ſelect the moſt proper place for the National Aſſembly to ſit in. I ſhall give the neceſſary orders to prepare it. I ſhall facilitate and expedite the meaſures which mutual confidence may require. "LOUIS."

This letter occaſioned ſome debate, and ſome members argued againſt their removal to Paris.

It was put to the voice, and by a great majority it was decided that they ſhould remove to Paris, conformable to their declaration to the king.

Several of the Repreſentatives, imagining that the National Aſſembly is on the eve of being deprived of liberty, and that on its removal to Paris it will be dangerous to manifeſt opinions contrary to thoſe of the multitude, have demanded paſſ-ports.

Several members complained of the inſults offered to themſelves and other repreſentatives by the populace; among other things it was obſerved, that they wanted to aſſaſſinate M. Tirleu, one of the deputies who accompanied the king to Paris. One gentleman aſſerted, that his own houſe would have been plundered, had it not been for the national militia.—The ſubject was adjourned.

PETERSBURG, November 19.

We are told the noted Alexander M'Gillivray has it in view to eſtabliſh an independent government of his own, and that he will not treat with the United States, unleſs he obtains permiſſion from them for that purpoſe. It is ſaid the Creek nation, of which he is head, are all well armed and accoutred, and have lately been furniſhed with a ſufficient ſupply to enable them to make a formidable defence. From whence this ſupply has been obtained we cannot pretend to ſay, but it is generally ſuppoſed it came from a quarter not very friendly to the peace and proſperity of our weſtern brethren.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

The Creditors of the State Governments appear to be placed in a very ineligible ſituation, in conſequence of the appropriation of the Impoſt to the purpoſes of the Union---for it is very evident, that if the Exciſe and Impoſt united were not more than adequate to diſcharging the intereſt of State ſecurities---the funds now left to the individual governments muſt fall greatly ſhort of that object.

The debts of the reſpective States ought therefore to be placed upon a continental eſtabliſhment---and, as there does not appear to be any other feazible plan of doing juſtice to this claſs of creditors, as meritorious as any in the United States, it muſt be pleaſing to every honeſt citizen to find that the ſentiment is becoming very general in various parts of the Union.

Should the creditors of the ſeparate States be left to the mercy of local ſyſtems, and financiering committees of State Legiſlatures, with only the exciſe to depend upon, it is pretty evident, that while Continental Securities are rapidly appreciating, thoſe of the States will as rapidly verge towards annihilation.

Nov. 26. We are informed, that for the accommodation of the mercantile intereſt the mail from New-York to Philadelphia, after the firſt day of January next, will be diſpatched FIVE times in each week, leaving New-York every day (except Saturday and Sunday) at eight o'clock, A. M. and Philadelphia the ſame days, at nine A. M.

The theatre on Tueſday evening was unuſually brilliant and crouded; the entertainment was judiciouſly ſelected, admirably performed, and gave general ſatisfaction.

The Preſident of the United States, his lady and family, with many other perſons of diſtinction, were preſent at the exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 2.

The Convention for altering and amending the conſtitution of this commonwealth, now ſitting in this city, have choſen his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſq; Preſident, and Dr. JOSEPH REDMAN Secretary.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Preſident of the United States, Thurſday laſt was obſerved as a day of general thankſgiving in this city.

We are informed that his Excellency Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; and family, embarked at Cowes, on board the Brig Clermont, belonging to Meſſrs. Ritſon and Bayard, of New-York, and ſailed for Norfolk, in company with the Montgomery, Capt. Bunyan, arrived at New-York.

The Legiſlature of New Jerſey, now in ſeſſion at Perth-Amboy, have appointed the Hon. James Kinſey, of Burlington, Chief-Juſtice of that ſtate, vice the Hon. David Brearly, late appointed Judge of the Fœderal Court for the diſtrict of New-Jerſey (Mr. Kinſey was elected by a majority of ONE---John Chetwood, Eſq; having 24 votes---Mr. Kinſey 25)

They have alſo appointed William Peartree Smith, Eſq; a Judge of the Inferior Court for the county of Eſſex, and Nehemiah Wade, Eſq; Clerk of Bergen county.

At an early ſtage in the ſeſſion, a bill was introduced to this effect, that all contracts entered into before or after the paſſing of this act for ſpecie, ſhall be paid in ſpecie, or in bills of credit at ſpecie value; that all ſpecific engagements ſhall be ſtrictly adhered to, any law, cuſtom or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding; on the queſtion, ſhall this bill paſs? it was negatived.

The amendments propoſed by Congreſs to the conſtitution were taken into conſideration, and agreed to, except the ſecond article.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, November 14.

"Capt. John Stewart, of the brig Molly, from Barbados, on the 21ſt of October, in lat. 26,55, long. 68,12 weſt from London, ſpoke the ſloop Great Indian, from Philadelphia, bound for Curacoa, diſmaſted the day before, and had then his main boom rigged for a jury maſt."

Extract from Lindſey's Hotel Diary, November 7.

"This day arrived from Antigua and Montſerrat the brig Eliza, Capt. Craig, in 23 days. October 27th he ſpoke the brig Chriſtiana, Elijah Brown, maſter, from Martinico, to Philadelphia, out 10 days, lat. 32, 52, long. 72, W.

"Nov. 10. This day arrived, in 8 weeks from London, the Ship Fortitude, Capt. Warden. October 26, he ſpoke the Ship Thomas, Capt. Brown, from St. Chriſtopher's for New-York, out 19 days, lat. 36, 13-- long. 70."

To the ſeveral Printers in the City of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

The following extracts claim a place in your very uſeful papers: they ſerve as freſh proofs of the general conviction now prevailing of the impolicy, inhumanity, and injuſtice of the SLAVE TRADE, *and alſo of that univerſal abhorrence wherein* SLAVERY *is now held by the Religious of* all *Denominations, and in* all *civilized countries.* R.

From the Minutes of the Baptiſt Aſſociation of the middle States, which convened in Philadelphia, Oct. 6th, &c. 1789.

"AGREEABLY to a recommendation in the letter from the church at Baltimore, this Aſſociation declare their high approbation of the ſeveral ſocieties formed in theſe United States and in Europe for the gradual abolition of ſlavery of the Africans, and for guarding againſt their being detained or ſent off as ſlaves, after having obtained their liberty; and do hereby recommend to the numerous churches we repreſent to form ſimilar ſocieties, to become members thereof, and to exert themſelves in order to obtain ſo important an object."

From the Breviates of the Weſtern Baptiſt Aſſociation of England, which convened at Horſley, Glouceſterſhire, June 3, &c. 1789.

"Reſolved, That the moſt hearty thanks of this Aſſociation be given to the Committee in London, for their continued and truly patriotic and humane exertions to obtain the abolition of that diſgrace to a civilized nation, the Slave-Trade; and that a ſecond ſum of FIVE GUINEAS from our little fund be remitted to Granville Sharp, Eſq; Chairman of that Committee, as a public token of our zealous concurrence with the Committee in the generous purpoſes of their inſtitution, in the promotion of which, in our individual as well as collective capacities, we think it an honor to unite with them.

"Reſolved, That the letter from Granville Sharp, Eſq; in anſwer to our reſolutions the laſt year, be printed in the breviates of this Aſſociation.

"Copy of Mr. Sharp's anſwer to the reſolutions of the laſt year, relative to the Slave-Trade.

"London, June 6, 1788.

"REVEREND SIR,

"I duly received your obliging favor of the 28th ult. encloſing the vote of the Weſtern Baptiſt Aſſociation, whoſe kind contribution of five guineas was paid by your ſon to our treaſurer. Having laid the former before the Committee of the Society inſtituted for effecting the abolition of the Slave-Trade, I am deſired, on their behalf, to thank you and the other gentlemen of the Aſſociation, for a teſtimony, ſo truly acceptable, of your good wiſhes to a caſe, on which you have furniſhed a freſh proof, that but one opinion can prevail in the breaſts of the humane and diſintereſted. As, under Providence, its ſucceſs will much depend on exciting a yet more general attention to the ſubject, and particularly to ſuch means as may influence the minds of our legiſlators, we can but highly approve your pious recommendations to ſuch a co-operation, as, if earneſtly perſevered in, we have good reaſon to believe will eventually remove from our national character ITS FOULEST STAIN.

I remain, with reſpect and eſteem,
Reverend Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
GRANVILLE SHARP,
Chairman of the Committee.

"Rev. Dr. Evans, Briſtol."

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER VI.

[*The Obſervations contained in the following come home to the feelings of every citizen of the United States: Every patriotic Editor of a paper will doubtleſs enrich his Miſcellany by their re-publication.*]

REMARKS ON TAXATION.

THE greateſt effects are produced by the moſt ſimple cauſes. A great mind may be diſtinguiſhed by the ſimplicity of its conceptions, and the art of managing momentous concerns, by thoſe plain means which others have overlooked. If we examine the hiſtory of mankind, we ſhall perceive that the moſt eminent characters, in civil and religious policy, obtained their ſuperiority of reputation by diſcerning the opportune moment to ſweep away complicated ſyſtems, the work of thoſe who had been laborioufly and minutely wiſe, and ſubſtituting in their place ſome plain ſcheme of truth and practice, which the people can underſtand and ſee to be for their advantage. In every enlightened country, a majority of the people are willing to do right, or, what is the ſame thing, that which is for their own intereſt. Intricacy in the meaſures of government is a common courſe of loſing the public confidence; and this ought to be the caſe, as it expoſes the ſubject to tyranny and fraud, without any means of detection. The manner of raiſing, collecting and applying a national revevenue, has generally been eſteemed the moſt difficult part of government, and doubtleſs more uneaſineſs hath ariſen from this than every other ſource. This difficulty hath generally been imputed to the avarice of the human heart. It hath been ſaid that the people will neceſſarily be diſpleaſed with every regulation, which requires any contribution of their property to the public; but I cannot yet believe that ſo much of the fool and knave is eſſential to human nature. Honeſty is known to be the beſt policy, and the ruling half of an informed people, ſetting aſide moral obligation, will on this account prefer honeſty. Let them be convinced the ſtate is honeſt in its government, and with the ſame honeſty and cheerfulneſs they will contribute their quota of the general expence; but the people can never have this evidence of national integ ity with ſuch a confuſion of ſchemes as have filled the United States.

More than four fifths of the citizens through the Union are willing to ſatisfy every demand of juſtice. The late revolution of government is a proof that they have magnanimity ſufficient for every event. But in this buſineſs, a financier, who means to lead them, muſt have a ſimple and plain ſyſtem both of raiſing and applying the revenue. He muſt have a permanent ſyſtem---one that will not need new modelling every ſeſſion of the ſupreme Legiſlature. It is allowed on all hands that taxation hath cauſed uneaſineſs in moſt of the States, but it is not from any want of honeſty in the people. Some reaſons of this uneaſineſs were mentioned in my laſt number, and there are others which deſerve notice. When the ſums to be paid in the progreſs of the war became conſiderable, the State Legiſlatures through almoſt the whole union, with the beſt intentions and a real deſign to favor the people, ſet themſelves to new modelling thoſe modes of taxation, to which they had been reſpectively uſed---addition upon addition was made to the tax laws --every year produced ſomething new, which the next was probably repealed, for the ſake of ſome alteration ſuppoſed to be better. This fluctuating ſtate of the tax laws became a temptation for particular perſons to favor themſelves; and jealouſy has been gradually introduced between reſpectable claſſes of citizens, whoſe property is in difficult ſituations. The people at large are unable to comprehend the deſign of ſuch frequent alterations. The whole appears to them like confuſion, and a game played between the more knowing ones, to promote their own purpoſes. A frequent violation of funds or appropriations to particular uſes, in the application of revenue, hath been another ground of uneaſineſs. The State muſt be ſaved at all events, and there may be exigences of danger which will warrant ſuch violations; but nothing of this kind can amount to a juſtification, in one quarter of the inſtances which have happened. A worthy citizen always wiſhes for an opportunity to glory in the good faith of his country---national juſtice is his pride---the want of it wounds his feelings and ſinks his ambition---he becomes weary of paying, when the whole ſyſtem is a chaos, and the application ſo variable that none are ſatisfied, and the public do not obtain the reputation even of trying to be juſt. Another ſource of uneaſineſs, and this I think with great reaſon is, that part of the public creditors have been wholly neglected, and among thoſe who have received ſome compenſation, it hath been on various principles and in different proportions, though all had a right to the ſame juſtice. One half of the citizens, without receiving any intereſt on their own ſecurities, have been taxed to pay the intereſt due to their neighbours, whoſe notes might run in another name, but had no preference in equity. They ſubmitted to the neceſſity of the times with a fortitude almoſt unparalleled, and it muſt not be any longer expected from them. There is but one remedy for this evil. Let the United States aſſume the whole public debt. It was incurred for them, and in equity they ought to ſee it funded. The principal ought not to be paid if there was public ability, but the intereſt ſhould be annually ſatisfied.

This debt will be an advantage to the nation, and to individuals, to government, commerce, agriculture and manufactures. I can foreſee it will be enquired how ſhall this be done? Will not ſo vaſt an amount ſink the the people? By many theſe enquiries are honeſtly made, and by ſome merely to terrify. Methodize and ſimplify your whole treaſury department, and the burthen on the people will not be one half of what they have annually borne for fifteen years. The United ſtates have now an impoſt. The ſavings of this, beyond the ſupport of civil government, will amount to a large ſum---but other ways and means will doubtleſs be requiſite. In a number of the ſtates there is now an exciſe, which ought to be baniſhed from all, or extended through the whole---and perhaps the latter will be found neceſſary. An exciſe is a tax attended with ſome difficulty in collection, and, if not thoroughly gathered, proves a diſcouragement to the honeſt, who wiſh to obſerve all the regulations of government. But notwithſtanding this difficulty, there are ſome reaſons both of policy and equity, which I ſhall mention in ſome future number, that may render this mode of revenue expedient. The tax paid by the country planters and farmers ought to be of one kind, and on the moſt ſimple principles, ſuch that every man may know, by his own calculation, what will be demanded from him. Among the various expedients of taxation devited by human ingenuity, a land tax of a certain ſum per acre on improved lands is the moſt ſimple and permanent. It admits no altercation concerning the ſum to be paid. Being placed on ſtable and immoveable property, the diſhoneſt cannot by any fraud eſcape payment. It favors the poor, who have little property, while a poll tax cruſhes them. It comes on ſuch as have ſolid wealth. The quantity of improved land bears a nearer proportion to the comparative wealth of individuals in the State, than any other articles which can be reduced to taxation. Another thing which favors this mode of taxation in the United States is, that it may be carried into effect with eaſe, and in an intelligible manner, through every part of the empire. There will be no need of intermeddling with the different policies of revenue in the ſeveral States, which cannot be reduced into an harmonious ſyſtem. A very ſmall land tax, in addition to the other branches of revenue, would be ſufficient, and could it be introduced, by the plainneſs and ſimplicity of its operation, would give general content.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

Printer and Bookſeller, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

(Price One Eighth of a Dollar)

Poor Will's Pocket Almanack for 1790.

[Contents in our next.]

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of March laſt, did execute two notes under my hand and ſeal, to be paid to Lewis Steward, or order, one for nine pounds ten ſhillings, payable the firſt day of Auguſt next, and the other for the like ſum of nine pounds ten ſhillings, payable the firſt inſtant, which notes were given to him by me for a horſe, which he warranted ſound, but ſhortly after I found defective in his eyes. I do therefore forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay either of them, until compelled by a due courſe of law.

November 27, 1789. ‡ ADAM BEIDLEMAN.

Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, Nov. 6, 1789.

CAME to the Black Horſe tavern on Saturday laſt, a Black HORSE, with a white ſnip down his face, his hind feet white, about 14 hands high, and ſuppoſed to be about 16 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. § HENRY CORSON.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue (by adjournment) at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Tueſday, the 8th day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, all that lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between South and Lombard-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Second-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded on the north by an alley 15 feet wide, called Relief alley, running parallel to South-ſtreet, at the diſtance of 189 feet to the northward thereof, eaſtward by an alley four feet wide, extending ſouthward from the ſaid Relief alley to ſaid South-ſtreet, ſouthward by ground of Charles Hurſt and others, and weſtward with a ſtrip of ground 40 feet wide to the eaſtward of the true and original line of ſaid Second-ſtreet, and adjoining thereto, left open for a public market; ſubject to -----. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of George Connolly, late deceaſed, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 28, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the eighth day of December next, a five o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, a certain piece or parcel of Meadow, ſituate between the lands of Moyamenſing, Wicacoa and the river Delaware, beginning at a poſt ſet for a corner, on the weſt ſide of a road leading to the point oppoſite Glouceſter, at a corner of meadow ground late of Clement Plumſtead, deceaſed, thence extending by the ſaid road ſouth about 17 degrees eaſt 22 perches, or thereabouts, to a corner of meadow ground late of William Tidmarſh, deceaſed; thence ſouth two deg. weſt 62 perches, or thereabouts, croſſing Little Hollanders creek to a branch called Middle run; thence down the ſaid run, on the ſeveral courſes thereof, and binding on the weſt ſide of the ſame 34 perches, or thereabouts, to Hollander's creek aforeſaid; thence down the ſaid creek, according to the ſeveral courſes thereof, to a poſt of another corner of ſaid Plumſtead's late meadow, and thence by the ſame meadow north 72 deg. 18 perches, or thereabouts, to the road aforeſaid, being the place of beginning, containing ſix acres and one quarter of an acre, be the ſame more or leſs; taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Matthew Johns and Mary his wife, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 27, 1789.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a NEGROE MAN, who calls himſelf William Liggins, ſuppoſed to be a runaway ſlave from the ſtate of Virginia, at a place called Henrico; he is marked on each cheek, which appears to have been burnt in, and ſays he ſerved four years to the carpenters trade with a Robert Williams. His maſter, or others claiming ſaid Negroe, are deſired to come, prove property and take him away, in ſix weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be dealt with as the law directs, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1789.

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ.

MARY BOOR, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Hon. the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, in the ſaid city, to be held at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your huſband William Boor, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1789.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ.

HENRY BOSSLER, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, in the ſaid city, to be held at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your wife Sarah Boſsler, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1789.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ.

HENRY FRIDAY, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, in the ſaid city, to be held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your wife Margaret Friday, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1789.

On Wednesday, the 16th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-house, will be sold, at public sale,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, lying in Buffaloe township, Black Hole Valley, in the county of Northumberland, containing 300 acres, with the usual allowance of 6 per cent. surveyed in the year 1774, and patented in May 1775, being the property of Isaac Williams, of Chester county, deceased. The most part of this land appears to be good, and well timbered with white oak, white walnut and white pine, it is also well watered, and a large quantity of good meadow may be made thereon; there is a log house on it, and some land cleared, now in the tenure of Ephraim Bennet. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

Living in the township of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, in the western division of the State of New-Jersey, near the New Mills,

THAT valuable Plantation and Tract of Land that he now lives on, containing 440 acres, about 200 acres thereof is clear and in good cedar fence, 80 acres thereof is meadow, and as much more may be made out of a good timber swamp, the remainder good wood land; on the said place is a large dwelling house and kitchen, with a pump in a good well of water, under a good shed at the kitchen door, with a large barn, waggon house, hay houses, stables, cow houses, and other convenient out houses, all in good order, about 8 acres of apple orchard now in its prime of excellent fruit, a good garden before the door. The land lieth very convenient to be divided into two plantations; an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, and the terms of sale made known, by ‡

November 14, 1789. JOB BRIGGS.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will he exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain piece of Meadow ground, containing about 12 acres, situate on the west side of Gloucester road, in the township of Moyamensing and county of Philadelphia, bounded on the east by the aforesaid road, on the north and west by ground of William Bingham, Esq; and on the south by ground of Hezekiah Williams: Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Johns, and to be sold for and during the term of his natural life.

Also about eight acres and five perches of Meadow ground, adjoing or nigh to the above described lot; bounded eastward by the aforesaid road, northward by ground of William Zane, on the south by a lane or road, called Wheeler's or Stamper's lane, and west by Samuel Wetherill's ground: Taken in execution as the property of Matthew Johns, and to be sold for and during the term of his natural life, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, A Lease for about foureeen years, of and in a certain two story frame Messuage, with the Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of South (or Cedar) street, and between Second and Third-streets from the river Delaware, in the district of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, containing in front east and west about twelve feet nine inches and an half, and in length or depth north and south 41 feet; bounded on the north by said South street, on the east by ground of Luke Morris, on the south by ground late of John Stanton, and on the west by the next described lot.

Also two two-story frame messuages, and two brick kitchens, with the lot of ground on which they stand, containing in front on said South-street 18 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 41 feet (more or less) bounded northward by said Cedar-street, eastward by the above described lot, southward by ground formerly of said John Stanton, and westward by a messuage and lot of the Widow Miller; the above lots are subject to a yearly rent charge of Fifteen Pounds, payable to Elizabeth Miller Taken in execution as the property of John Ackerdly, late deceased, and to be sold, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot of ground, situate in Wicacoa (near the Swedes church) and county of Philadelphia; beginning at a corner of John Bringhurst's land, in the line of land late of Philip Johns, deceased, thence extending by the same south 58 deg. east 13 1-4 perches to a corner of said Johns's land, and thence east 18 deg. south 24 perches to the river Delaware, and thence down the said river south 10 deg. west seven perches two feet and an half, or thereabouts, to a corner of Enoch Flower's land, thence by the same north 68 deg. west 41 perches to the said Bringhurst's land, then north 30 deg. east seven perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 60 perches: Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Warwick Coates, deceased, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate lying and being on the east side of Front-street from the river Delaware, and between Vine and Callow-hill-streets continued in the Northern Liberties, and county of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Front-street about 25 feet, and in length or depth to Water-street; bounded on the north by ground of Joseph Cowperthwait, Esq; on the east by Water-street, on the south by ground of Beaven Rakestraw, and on the west by Front-street aforefaid; subject to ——. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Rebecca Griscom, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Passyunk township, November 21, 1789.

WAS taken up trespassing on the subscriber, in Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, on the 6th of November instant, a Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be eight years old, a star in his forehead, some saddle marks on his back, his off fore foot white, and branded on the near buttock with the letter W. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

§ GEORGE CLECKNER.

To be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on the 12th day of December next, by the subscribers, Executors to the estate of Thomas Lewis, late of the township of Goshen, deceased,

THE Plantation or Tract of Land whereon he lived, situate in said township, within two miles of the sign of Admiral Warren on the Lancaster road, and within two miles of plenty of good lime stone, 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 137 acres of good arable land, two thirds of it cleared, the remainder good timber land; there are on the premises two dwelling-houses, one has three fire-places below stairs and one above, the other is a log house, log barn and stables, stone spring house over a good spring near the door, fifteen acres of meadow, one half of which is watered by a never failing stream, on which there is a good mill-seat, a good bearing orchard of near 300 apple-trees, besides a number of other fruit trees, such as peaches, pears, plumbs, &c. The whole to be sold together, or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. The sale to begin at two o'clock on said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known by

DANIEL CORNOG, and
JAMES GARRETT.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make speedy payment, and those who have any demands against the same are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled by the subscribers. †

WHEREAS LYDIA, the wife of the subscriber, of New-Britain, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, hath without lawful cause eloped from my bed and board, these are therefore to forewarn all and every person or persons whatever not to deal with, nor give her credit, on my account, as I have determined not to pay any debt or debts that she shall or may contract after the date hereof. Witness my hand, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1789. † JOSEPH MATHEW.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the said company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the business be compleated, at such times and places as they shall appoint; and in case it shall be thought necessary to call any special meetings, the same shall be done on application in writing, signed by any five of the proprietors, made to the president, who shall thereupon give at least two months public notice of the time and place, in three several newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the business intended to be proposed; provided such meeting shall be at the place last appointed by the company.

To the President of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-President thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the subscribers, proprietors or share holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do request that a general meeting of said proprietors may be called, for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Fœderal constitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joseph Simons,) by their attorney,
Levy A. Levy,) Bernard Gratz.

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 31st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose mentioned in the said application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-President.*

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumsey, Esquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the states of Pennsylvania and New-York acts of Assembly, vesting in him the sole and exclusive right of making, using, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath also petitioned Congress, and filed of record with the Secretary of the House of Representatives, plans and specifications of the said machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, using, and vending the same throughout the United States, so soon as Congress shall pass any act for granting letters patent, or for securing to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been constructed for Mr. Joseph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumsey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of assembly) by which it is clearly demonstrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all cases, double to that of the best constructed over-shot wheels, and will be still greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great saving will be introduced in the construction of mills, both by their works being originally much more simple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much easier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumsey's cylindric and pendulum saw mills, will still require much less water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their construction is more simple and cheap than any other mode now in use: the power gained by these modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All persons in the states of Pennsylvania and New-York, who are desirous of purchasing rights for constructing and using the above machines, or any others included in the aforesaid acts of Assembly, are requested to apply to the subscribers, who are duly authorised to dispose of such rights. The cylinders and some other machinery peculiar to these mills, will be prepared, if the purchasers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumsey, who will calculate the size of the said machinery for every given head of water: And in order the sooner to extend the use and benefit of these machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be disposed of for a much less premium to such persons as may make application before the first day of January next, than to those who may apply afterwards, when these machines shall be brought into more general use and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the first instance, either superintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in person, or he will instruct some skilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
ew3M JOSEPH BARNES,
September 30, 1789. JOSEPH FEW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Frankford mill, on the 28th of August last, a small bay HORSE, about 13½ hands high, branded with the letter G. on his shoulder and buttock. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ JAMES STREET.

Just printed and to be Sold, by
ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.
In Fourth-street, between Market-street and Arch-street,

POULSON's

Town and Country ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1790.

Being the second after Leap-Year.

Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

CONTAINING, the rising, setting, places, and eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the phases, node, age, latitude, and southing of the Moon; the places and aspects of the Planets (including Georgium Sidus, lately discovered by Herschell) with the rising, setting, and southing of the most conspicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the culmination of Alioth; the equation of time. and time of high-water at Philadelphia, for every day in the year; the increase, decrease, and length of days; with the judgment of weather, festivals, &c.

ALSO An hymn on the seasons, by James Thomson.---Communion with past hours, by Edward Young.---An hymn from the xixth Psalm, by Joseph Addison.---A description of the reapers, by James Thompson.---The contrast.---Verses on ingratitude, by William Shakespear.---Thoughts on human life.---A singular instance of gratitude in an Indian.---A remarkable instance of generosity in an Indian.---Rule for servants, &c.---Advice to the American farmer, on destroying those insects which infest apple orchards---on the making of good cyder---on the raising of sheep---on the preservation of bees---on the trimming of fruit trees---on procuring a good crop of wheat---on the laying of stacks of manure---on the ploughing of hilly fields---on the clearing of land---on the management of poultry---and on the keeping of dogs.---A scale of the average duration of animal life, from Linæus, Buffon, &c.---A cure for the hooping-cough.---An excellent receipt for destroying worms in children.---Cure for the dropsy, by Jonathan Zane.---A list of the births and deaths in the various religious societies in the city of Philadelphia, from the first of September 1788, to the first of September 1789.---The Yearly meetings of the people called Quakers.---The times of holding the courts of law.---A new table of remarkable æras and events.---A table of the bearing and distance of various cities from Philadelphia, with the length of their longest day.---A table of the revolutions, magnitudes, &c. of the Planets.---Rule to find the time of high-water at 16 harbours, &c.---A table of the Sun's declination.---An account of the coin of the United States of America, with a Table of the value of foreign money therein.---Tables shewing the value of crowns and dollars, with an easy method of reducing one to the other, and each of them to pounds.---A table shewing the amount of wages or expences in the course of a year, from one penny to 20 shillings per day.---Tables of interest at six and seven per cent.---Table of the weight and value of sundry coins, as they now pass in Great-Britain and the United States of America.---A scale of depreciation, for the settlement of debts.---With an accurate account of roads, post towns, &c.

The Astronomical Calculations by *William Waring.*

Also to be Sold by the Printers hereof. eowtf.

Just published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS,
at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.----Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions published by the Humane Society, for recovering Persons who are supposed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather----how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented----in Cases of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Exposure to the excessive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of excessive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with rusty nails, extracted from Doctor Rush's Medical Enquiries and Observations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and physical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progress of Temperance and Intemperance.---List of the Names of the President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States ----A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seasons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Interest at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey and Delaware.---Account of Post Towns, from Massachusetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Cross Posts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the township of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, on the 31st of October last, an Irish servant man, named *James Duffy*, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, lusty bodied, round shoulders, sandy hair and complexion, grey eyes, has them generaly half shut, speaks fast and much in his own dialect; he had on and took with him a new brown coat, with carved silver washed buttons, a blue waistcoat with large buttons, a new round wool hat with silk loops, a light cloth jacket with sleeves and large buttons, striped tow trowsers, blue woolen stockings lately footed, strong shoes half worn, with yellow metal buckles, a pair of old buckskin breeches, and five new shirts. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to me, or secures him in Montgomery county gaol, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE SHIEVE.

November 11, 1789. §

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Northampton township, Bucks county, a small red milch COW, with some white streaks in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold in three weeks from this date.

November 18, 1789, ¶ HUGH EDAMS.

WAS taken up trespassing within the subscriber's enclosure, in Ridley township, Delaware county, the 29th of October, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about 16 years old, with a star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Nov. 11, 1789. † LEWIS PAINTER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3106.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1789.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT for raising the value of the Bills of Credit of this State, and for the specific performance of contracts.

Sect. 1. BE it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Treasurer of the State be authorized and directed, from the monies which he shall have received by virtue of an act, entituled "An Act for raising a revenue of thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine pounds five shillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of debts due from the United States, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress of the eighteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and for appropriating the same to complete the payment of five years interest upon all loan office certificates, the holders of which are qualified by law to demand the same, and four years interest upon all other continental certificates, the holders whereof are qualified as aforesaid, and to lay the remainder, if any there be, together with all unappropriated monies which may be in his hands, or shall be raised by virtue of this act, before Benjamin Van Cleve, James Ewing, and Maskell Ewing, Esquires, or any two of them, who are hereby authorized and directed to cancel the same, and to transmit from time to time to the Legislature of this State an account of their proceedings, and of the sums, numbers and denominations of the bills so cancelled, to be inspected and burned by a committee thereof.

Sect. 2. And whereas Congress have made provision for the payment of the invalid pensioners from the fourth day of March last, Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this act the Treasurer of this State shall not be authorized to make any further payment to invalid pensioners, but all sums of money which were by law appropriated for that purpose shall be cancelled in the manner directed in the first section of this act.

Sect. 3. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be assessed, levied and raised on the several inhabitants of this State, their goods and chattels, lands and tenements within the same, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred pounds, in the bills of credit of this state, to be paid into the Treasury on the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, agreeably to the rates, valuations and proportions directed in the second, third and fourth sections of an act to raise the sum of twelve thousand five hundred pounds, for the purpose of paying the interest on the debt due from this State to the inhabitants thereof," passed June seventh, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Sect. 4. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said sum of twelve thousand five hundred pounds shall be assessed, levied and raised in the mode prescribed by the act, entituled "An Act to ascertain the time and mode of levying taxes, and the better to enforce the collection thereof," passed June five, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; and the several officers mentioned in the last recited act are hereby required to perform the several duties on them therein enjoined, at the respective periods hereafter established by this act, with an allowance of nine pence upon the pounds to the Assessors and Collectors of the townships and districts, and two pence upon the pound to the Collectors of the counties, as a reward for their services, and under the same fines and forfeitures for a neglect of duty, as in the aforesaid act and the supplement thereto is imposed.

Sect. 5. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several officers authorized by the last recited act to assess and collect the taxes of the State shall do and perform the several duties and services therein required of them, in the assessing and collecting the tax imposed by this act, at and within the respective periods of time following, to wit, the Assessessors in the different townships and districts shall make out a list of the rateables in their respective townships or districts, between the first day of January and the twenty-fifth day of February next, and meet togther in the different counties at the place appointed by law to make the assessment of the county, on the first Wednesday in March, and within fifteen days thereafter deliver to the Collectors exact duplicates of the assessment according to law: And it is further enacted, that the Commissioners of Appeal shall sit to perform the duties required of them on the first Wednesday of May, the Collectors of townships and districts make returns of delinquents to a Justice of the Peace on the last Tuesday in June, and pay the money by them collected to the Collector of the county to which they belong the day following, to be by said county Collector deposited in the Treasury of the State on the tenth day of July: And if it so happen that a new appointment of township Assessors or Collectors should take place in any of the counties of this State, during the time that the services required of them by this act are performing, the person to whom the execution of the business was first legally entrusted shall continue in office, so far as respects the collection of this tax, until the same be accomplished, subject to the like penalties, and entitled to the same rewards, as though no new appointment had been made, any thing in the laws and usages of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. 6. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all Judges, Justices, Collectors, Constables, Sheriffs, and others concerned in the collection of the deficiencies of this tax, upon the return of delinquents shall pursue the same method, be indulged with the same length of time, but no longer, and be subject to the same fines and forfeitures for neglect of duty, as is prescribed, given and imposed by the act last above recited.

Sect. 7. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all money paid into the Treasury by virtue of this act shall be, by the Treasurer for the time being, laid before the persons mentioned in the first section of this act, to be by them disposed of as therein is particularly directed.

Sect. 8. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That after passing this act the Commissioners of the loan office in every county within this state be empowered and directed to receive, from any person or persons, the whole principal and interest of any mortgage in his or their office, which the person or persons paying the money shall select, and upon receiving the money indorse the mortgage-deed with the name of the person or persons so paying the sum paid, and that he, she or they are entitled to the interest and principal which shall become due thereon, and also give to the person or persons paying the money as aforesaid a certificate, which shall be as follows:

We, the Commissioners of the loan-office of the county of do hereby certify that we have this day received of of the sum of being the amount of the principal, and the amount of the interest, due on a certain mortgage given by to the Commissioners of the loan-office of the county of and that the said his Executors, Administrators or Assigns shall be entitled to receive from us, at our office, the interest and principal as paid into the said office by the said Mortgager, immediately on our receiving the same, and we have endorsed the name of the said on the said mortgage, agreeably to an act of the Legislature passed the day of 178 . In testimony whereof, we, the said Commissioners of the county of have hereunto affixed our common seal, and subscribed our names, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and

Which indorsement and certificate shall authorise the person or persons in whose favor they are drawn, his, her or their Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, to demand and receive from the Commissioners of the loan-office for the time being the whole of the interest and principal that may become due upon the indorsed mortgage, which shall be paid unto him, her or them by the Commissioners, at their respective offices, at such time as the same is made payable into the treasury of this State by the act for striking and making current one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit, to be let out on loan, and directing the mode for sinking the same, passed May the twenty-sixth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and exact accounts thereof kept by the Commissioners in the loan-office books of the county; and further, the Commissioners shall lay the money received upon any mortgage as aforesaid before the board of justices and freeholders, to be by them examined, cancelled and delivered forward, as by the 40th section of said act is directed, under the like penalties as are prescribed for refusal or neglect of duty in the 39th section of the last recited act.

Sect. 9. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the third section of the additional supplement to the last mentioned act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sect. 10. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing this act all debts and contracts, of what nature and kind soever, which may or shall have been entered into for gold and silver coin, shall be strictly and faithfully performed, and neither of the contracting parties shall avail themselves of a tender of the bills of credit made current by the laws of this state in discharge thereof, upon any action that shall hereafter be commenced, but where it shall appear that debts and contracts have been *bona fide* made and entered into for gold and silver coin, all Judges, Justices and Jurors, are hereby directed and required to have strict regard thereto, and to render judgement and execution accordingly, any law or usage of this State to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding: Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect or alter any judgment or execution, which may have been obtained before the passing thereof.

Passed at Perth-Amboy, November 30, 1789.

A true copy from the original,

MASKELL EWING, *Clerk of the General Assembly.*

BASTILE *ANECDOTE.*

THE DREAM-BOOK.

THESE singular volumes, we understand, have been preserved: and we hope to gratify the curiosity of our readers by the following authentic account of them:

It was the custom of the Lieutenant-Governor, or rather, as we believe he was called, the Major of the Bastile, not from any order of government, but as a curious whim of his own, to enquire of any prisoner who was destined to liberty or death, on the morning of the day of execution or deliverance, concerning the dream of the preceding night. Whatever fancies had troubled or sweetened the repose of the prisoner, we may believe to have been related with agitated fidelity, and the vision, whatever it might have been, being noted down by the officer, he always retired with great politeness, but never was known to communicate whether the dream of the night was or was not ominous of the event of the day.

The Gentleman who instructs us in this article, and from whom we shall receive further notifications concerning this horrid mansion, was once a trembling inhabitant of it.

On the day of his deliverance, but before he had received any information concerning it, the Major of the prison waited on him as he occasionally did, and after some official conversation, desired him to relate the dream of the preceding night. The question he thought foreboded something, and he was not in a situation to suppose that it foreboded any good; however, after some time the dream enquired after was recollected, and was as follows:

The prisoner dreamed that he was walking in a church yard: that the path lay round the church, which was a large and lofty Gothic building, and that a croud of persons of all ages and both sexes, who appeared entirely unknown to him, were taking the same circuit with himself. On a sudden a large globe of fire seemed to be suspended over the church, and in a short time the lead, melted by the prodigious heat, ran in streams from every part of the building, and as it fell on the people beneath, it instantly destroyed them. After some time a stream of the burning metal fell upon him, but without doing him the least injury, and he alone appeared to escape the horrid ruin that surrounded him.

The Major wrote down minutes of this dream, returned the prisoner thanks for his communication, and took his leave; it was, however, omnious of his deliverance, for in less than an hour he was restored to liberty.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1789.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.

HENRY FRIDAY, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the said city, to be held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the second day of January next, to answer the libel of your wife Margaret Friday, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1789.

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.

MARY BOOR, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the said city, to be held at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to answer the libel of your husband William Boor, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1789.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.

HENRY BOSSLER, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the said city, to be held at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to answer the libel of your wife Sarah Bossler, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 27, 1789.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a NEGROE MAN, who calls himself William Liggins, supposed to be a runaway slave from the state of Virginia, at a place called Henrico; he is marked on each cheek, which appears to have been burnt in, and says he served four years to the carpenters trade with a Robert Williams. His master, or others claiming said Negroe, are desired to come, prove property and take him away, in six weeks from this date, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, on the 24th of March last, did execute two notes under my hand and seal, to be paid to Lewis Steward, or order, one for nine pounds ten shillings, payable the first day of August next, and the other for the like sum of nine pounds ten shillings, payable the first instant, which notes were given to him by me for a horse, which he warranted sound, but shortly after I found defective in his eyes. I do therefore forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said notes, as I am determined not to pay either of them, until compelled by a due course of law.

November 27, 1789. ADAM BEIDLEMAN.

BOSTON, November 21.

AUTHENTIC NEWS FROM FRANCE.

On Monday laſt His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's cutter, la Levrete, commanded by M. Chevalier de la Bourdonnaye, arrived here in 36 days from Breſt, with diſpatches for the Hon. Conſul of France, who in conſequence thereof has given the agreeable official information that all the free ports of the French Weſt-India Iſlands are open until the firſt of February next, for the introduction of flour and biſcuit from the United States.

At the departure of the above cutter, we can aſſure our readers that the National Aſſembly was ſtill progreſſing towards a completion :--That the loan of 80,000,000 of livres was filled up: That tranquility was entirely reſtored: and that there was every proſpect that France was rapidly approximating to that ſtate of reſpectability as a nation, which her immenſe reſources-- the fertility of her ſoil---and the patriotiſm of her King, and People, entitle her to.

It is with pleaſure we hear, that the Maſſachuſetts Eaſt-Indiaman will be completely fitted with ſails, cordage, anchors, &c. of American manufacture. Yeſterday her largeſt cable, of 18 inches and 120 fathoms, made at Meſſrs. Auſtin's Ropewalk, was ſent on board.

Nov. 25. A correſpondent, in taking an afternoon's walk round the north part of the town, obſerved with inexpreſſible pleaſure, that the muſic of the ax and the hammer was again to be heard in thoſe parts. Every ſtroke re-echoed joy to his breaſt; and the ſatisfaction he felt at ſeeing our induſtrious townſmen ſo generally employed, was heightened by the reflection, that, in their univerſal attachment to federal meaſures, they rightly anticipated the benefits which muſt reſult from an efficient national government, laſtingly eſtabliſhed. While ſuch a government exiſts, foreigners will not be afraid to ſend their money amongſt us; and while it is in our power to make and to execute laws for the promotion of our commerce, the man of wealth will be induced to place that money into trade, which he has long kept hoarded in his cheſt. Thus not only his own intereſt will be promoted, but the mechanick find employment and ſubſiſtance.

To-morrow is aſſigned by the Preſident of the United States, to be obſerved as a day of Public Thankſgiving throughout the union.

No nation under Heaven hath more cauſe for giving thanks to the author of every good and every perfect bleſſing, than the United States of America, for the favors conferred on them in the courſe of the preceding year. Let us for a moment take into retroſpect the gloomy ſituation of our country not three years ſince, ſee our national government a mere ſound---our commerce rapidly annihilating---our manufactures extinct---alarm, inſurrection and tumult, ſpreading horror throughout many of the ſtates----our farmers diſtreſſed with debts and taxes----foreigners flying from our ſhores, and our tradeſmen ſtarving. Let the mind then be turned to our preſent ſituation. With a government in complete operation, which embraces every object neceſſary for the ſafety, peace and proſperity of the union---with an adminiſtration in whom the people place a confidence unknown in the annals of our country---our manufactures progreſſing with a rapidity, which, while it deghts our friends aſtoniſhes our enemies---our ſhip-building again reviving, and promiſing to give our induſtrious citizens a ſupport which they have for a long time wanted—the cheſts of monied men, ſo long locked up, opening; Dry Taxes leſſening; Induſtry increaſing as the habits of a ſtate of warfare diminiſh—while from the land, the huſbandman has reaped, in rich profuſion, the fruits of his labor. Let this change be contemplated, and the heart muſt be inſenſible that will not pour forth his gratitude and praiſe.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated Oct. 17, 1789.

"The ſecond feaſt given at Fort Royal nearly occaſioned the loſs of the colony. On Tueſday, at ſix o'clock, the General (Viomenel) roſe from table and went to the fort, where the troops were enjoying themſelves. A company of Mulattoes joined him, complaining that the commandant had refuſed them entrance—He departed at their head like a fury—called the major, and broke him at the head of the regiment—beat ſome other officers---vexed them ſo much that they abandoned their poſts. He then drew his ſword, and publiſhed a proclamation, in which he acknowledged that the coloured people (the blacks and mulattoes) were made to intercourſe with the whites, and equal to them---embracing a mulatto that he held by the hand. The raſcal immediately made a party, took arms to fight ſome whites; and made a great alarm. The troops ran through the ſtreets againſt the coloured people, ſword in hand; they maimed ſome, but killed none. Many are ſeized, and proſecuted at law. Judge of the effect—The General aſks for favor—diſavows the whole affair, &c. A committee of eighteen is choſen, which ſits twice a day. They are going to appoint one throughout the iſland, and the proſcription of this chief is pronounced. There is no doubt but that he will ſoon embark. He does no buſineſs. The General wrote yeſterday, that he was willing to make every reparation; but the committee have ſignified to him not to appear for fear of the conſequence. We mount guard and patrole every night, and every one wears the National Cockade."

Capt. Burbeck's company has gone to its ſtation at Weſt-Point, without having loſt a ſingle man during the ſouthern expedition.

A number of ſingular incidents occurred during the late tour of the Preſident, which gave him much ſatisfaction. Among others was the following:—On his arrival at Newbury-Port, a poor old ſoldier, by the name of Cotton, commonly called Colonel, who was in the memorable battle when Bradock was defeated on the banks of the Ohio, and ſerved under the Preſident, who was then a Major, requeſted and was admitted into the room where the Preſident was—On the ſoldier's bowing, and aſking "How Major Waſhington did," the Preſident immediately recollecting him, and riſing from his chair, took him by the hand, and tenderly enquired into the ſcenes of his life and preſent circumſtances. I thank God, anſwered the ſoldier, that I have an opportunity of ſeeing my old commander once more. I have ſeen him in adverſity, and now ſeeing him in glory, I can go home, and die contented. The next morning he came again, to take his leave of the Preſident, who gave him a guinea, which he accepted, he ſaid, merely as a token in remembrance of his commander, and which he now wears pendant on his boſom, declaring that nothing earthly ſhall ſeparate it from him.

NEW-YORK, December 2.

The preſent war between the Ruſſians, Auſtrians, Swedes, and Turks, exhibits a moſt degrading picture of human nature---how humiliating the conſideration, that to gratify the ſpleen, caprice, and ambition of a few individuals, whom a fortuitous concurrence of events have placed in a particular ſituation, that whole regions ſhould be depopulated---that human creatures ſhould be claſſed together, clothed in a particular manner, wearing the livery of death, and marched through extenſive regions; leave their wives, children and habitations, all the delights of domeſtic enjoyment, to be ſlaughtered for the acquiſition of an object, in which they are not intereſted. Can it be poſſible that ſo great a proportion of our fellow men will much longer ſubmit to ſuch vaſſalage?---Oppreſſion over the bodies and eſtates of men, in a time of peace, may well rouſe the ſufferers to reſiſtance; but the cruel depredations committed by the tyrants of the earth upon the rights, the freedom, the tranquility, the proſperity, and ſecurity, not only of their enemies, but their ſubjects, in a time of war, fill up the meaſure of human miſery and degradation.

According to an accurate calculation the intereſt of the domeſtic debt of the United States amounted on the 31ſt December, 1787, to

	Dollars,	90ths,	8ths.
	8,123,124	55	7
Two years intereſt will be due the 31ſt December, 1789,	3,396,521	43	7
The total due on 1ſt January 1790, will be	11,519,646	9	6

When it is conſidered how inadequate the funds of the Continent were, under the old Confederation, for the diſcharge of this Intereſt---How inefficient the powers to bring thoſe funds inſufficient as they were, into the Continental Treaſury---When the accumulation of this Intereſt, and the conſequent perplexities are taken into view, the diſſolution of the Union, the loſs of reputation, and public confidence, that muſt inevitably have enſued, had we been ſo judicially blind, as to have perſevered in our bewildered ſyſtem any longer, we never can ſufficiently adore the wiſdom and mercy of Heaven, that arreſted us in our career to ruin---and directed our footſteps to the paths of Government, Peace and Honor. In this view of the ſubject, it is extremely difficult to account, upon the principles of honeſty and common ſenſe, for any remaining traces of oppoſition to the New Government.---It is no breach of charity to ſuppoſe that a virulent ſpirit of oppoſition diſcovered at this *late* period, indicates a mind, that would convulſe the Univerſe to carry a favorite point.---Some ſuch characters are now and then found floating, like bubbles, on the dead lake of Anarchy---but the Lake itſelf is in a fair way of being dried up, when, deprived of their element, envy, chagrin and diſappointment will be no more.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 9.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk (Virginia) dated Nov. 23.

"This day arrived from London, at Lindſay's Hotel, Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; our late Ambaſſador at the Court of Verſailles, and now Secretary of the United States of America."

Arrived at Beverly, the ſchooner Jupiter, Capt. Ivies, from Bilboa, in 52 days; on the 5th of November ſpoke with Captain Daniel Hatch, in lat. 43, 6, and long. 57, 30, bound from Bourdeaux to Baltimore—had on board Mr. Preble—all well.

We are informed, that on Wedneſday night laſt, a party of villains broke into the houſe of Mrs. Sindry, in Frankfort, and robbed her of near 300l. in money, beſides plate and clothes. There were no perſons in the houſe with Mrs. Sindry, who is upwards of eighty years of age, except an old domeſtic.

Captain Thomſon, arrived at Portſmouth, from London, in lat. 43. long. 52, ſpoke the ſhip Andrew Hammond, from Philadelphia, out ten days, all well. Alſo in ſame latitude, ſpoke the ſhip ——, of New-York, out 8 days, bound for Havre-de-Grace.

Capt. M'Clinton, in the Jenny, from Curracoa, the 28th ult. in lat. 37, off Cape Henry, fell in with a New-England built ſchooner, her mainſail partly hoiſted, the peak downhaul laſhed to the boom, and the boom laſhed to the crotch, lying too with her head to the north, appeared perfectly dry---No perſon, nor boat on board, the cables coiled on the main-hatch. Captain M'Clinton ſuppoſes ſhe had been drove on ſhore in a gale of wind, that the crew left her, and that the wind, ſhifting ſuddenly, had driven her off again.

Monday, the 30th ult. the anniverſary of ST. ANDREW, the tutelar Saint of Scotland, was commemorated by the ſociety in this city, at the Indian Queen in Fourth-ſtreet, where a moſt elegant and ſuperb entertainment was prepared by Mr. James Thompſon. After dinner, the Rev. Dr. William Smith offered up to the bountiful "Giver of all good gifts," this truly *Shandean* ejaculation: "O Lord! provide as well for others, and make us thankful!"

The following toaſts were drank on the occaſion:

1. The ſons of St. Andrew.
2. The land of cakes.
3. The land we live in.
4. The Day, and all that honor it.
5. The Preſident of the United States.
6. The Preſident and State of Pennſylvania.
7. The Convention of Pennſylvania. May they conſider honeſty to be their beſt policy.
8. The ſons of St. George.
9. The ſons of St. Patrick.
10. The ſons of St. Tammany.
11. The patriots and friends of liberty in France.
12. The ſons of liberty over the whole world.
13. May the honeſt heart never know diſtreſs.

Officers for the year enſuing, viz.

Hon. James Wilſon, Eſq; Preſident.

Reverend Dr. William Smith and James Craig, jun. Vice-Preſidents.

Reverend William Marſhall, Chaplain.

John Shields, Treaſurer.

Gavin Hamilton, Secretary.

Aſſiſtants. William Forbes, Thomas Lieper, Emanuel Walker, Andrew Spence, James Henderſon and Robert Henderſon.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS.

Pleaſe to give the two following pieces a place in your papers.---The firſt is for the good of all mankind, as I never knew the Ptiſan to fail, and I have uſed it at leaſt thirty years in my family. It has lately cured great numbers in New-York, and ſome here. It is as follows:

TWO quarts of ſtrong balm tea, two table ſpoonfuls of honey, one tea ſpoonful of powdered ſalt-petre, and as much good vinegar as will make the Ptiſan palatable. Let this be the perſon's conſtant drink, and by all means abſtain from ſpirituous liquor. Beer or wine may be drank moderately. Drink plentifully at night, in the morning, and as often as you wake in the night. Bathe your feet every night in warm water, pare your nails and the callous parts of your feet, dry your feet well, and go to bed.

THERE is more real fortitude in confeſſing a fault, than in fighting forty duels. Therefore I think it my duty to declare, that I have injured *Thomas Bowen*, who was my clerk in the year 1785. While Mr. *Bowen* was with me, about one hundred pounds worth of goods were ſtolen out of my ſtore, and as he was the only perſon who had any right from me to keep the key, when I miſſed the goods I blamed him for it, and told many people he had ſtolen them. By a quarrel between two females, I have come to the knowledge that the goods were taken out of the ſtore by them in the night time.---Wherefore I think it my duty, in juſtice to Mr. *Bowen*'s character, to make this declaration. JOHN MACPHERSON.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *to ſuſpend, for the time therein mentioned, part of an act, entituled* "An act for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States, and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this ſtate."

WHEREAS, in order to provide a ſufficient fund for the immediate relief of the creditors of the United States of certain deſcriptions, the ſum of ſeventy-ſix thouſand nine hundred and forty-five pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix-pence was by an act, entituled "An "act for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying "the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States, "and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public "debts of this ſtate," enacted the 16th day of March, 1785, directed to be annually levied and raiſed upon the perſons and property of the inhabitants of this ſtate: And whereas, by an act, entituled "An act to repeal "ſo much of any act or acts of Aſſembly of this ſtate, as "directs the payment of the new loan debt, or the in-"tereſt thereof, beyond the firſt day of April next, and "for other purpoſes therein mentioned," enacted the 27th day of March, 1789, it was enacted, that the intereſt upon the certificates iſſued by the Comptroller-General of this ſtate, in purſuance of certain acts in the laſt mentioned act recited, and commonly called new loan cereificates, ſhould be paid up, ſo as to compleat the payment of intereſt for four years: And whereas it appears to this Houſe that the ſum of £311000 and upwards is in arrear and unpaid, on account of the ſaid annual tax, and of other general taxes laid by the authority of this ſtate ſince the year 1780, and it is not only unjuſt to continue to impoſe the ſaid tax annually upon thoſe who have paid their reſpective contributions, without collecting the arrearages from thoſe who are deficient, but contrary to the intereſt of the ſtate to omit collecting debts which the length of time renders it more difficult to recover: And whereas this Houſe have it in contemplation to provide adequate meaſures for compelling the payment of ſuch arrearages, in a manner the leaſt burthenſome to the perſons deficient, whereby the ſtate will be better enabled to pay the ſaid proportion of intereſt on the ſaid certificates in and by the Act laſt mentioned aſſumed, and equal juſtice in this reſpect will be adminiſtered to the people, and it is therefore neceſſary to ſuſpend, for one year, ſo much of the act herein beforementioned, as directs an aſſeſſment to be made in each county, and in the city of Philadelphia, on the firſt Tueſday of January annually:

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That ſo much of the act, entituled "An "Act for furniſhing the quota of this State towards "paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United "States, and for funding and paying the intereſt of the "public debts of this State," enacted the ſixteenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty five, as requires the Commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of the other counties of the State, reſpectively, to iſſue their warrant, as therein directed, and the aſſeſſors of or in the city of Philadelphia, and of each reſpective county, to make return of property as is therein directed, or as requires an aſſeſſment or appointment of the ſaid tax to be made for the year enſuing in the city, or any of the counties aforeſaid, ſhall be, and is hereby ſuſpended for one year from and after the firſt day of January next, and no longer.

RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Northampton, November 30, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-Houſe, in Eaſton, a certain meſſuage and tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in Forks townſhip, about three miles from Eaſton; bounded by land of Adam Dufford, Conrad Commeſon, Michael Meſſenger and others; containing 272½ acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as late the property and eſtate of James Young, Eſq; deceaſed, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

WHEREAS LYDIA, the wife of the ſubſcriber, of New-Britain, Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, hath without lawful cauſe eloped from my bed and board, theſe are therefore to forewarn all and every perſon or perſons whatever not to deal with, nor give her credit, on my account, as I have determined not to pay any debt or debts that ſhe ſhall or may contract after the date hereof. Witneſs my hand, the 20th day of Nov. A. D. 1789. † JOSEPH MATHEW.

AS Joſeph, the huſband of the ſubſcriber, of New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, hath taken upon him to accuſe me of elopement, neceſſity obliges me to juſtify my own character, and ſhew whether I have juſt cauſe or not thus publicly to lay open, in as favorable a manner as I now can, the treatment I have received from him. To ſay his behaviour is more like a ſavage than a huſband would not exceed the truth. However, I ſhall omit ſeveral circumſtances, and only mention, to prove what I ſay, that twice in the ſame night he forcibly dragged me out of doors, at which time I was obliged to take refuge in my mother's houſe, which is only a few poles diſtant. Now if this, and the like and worſe conduct, which can eaſily be made appear, are not reaſonable excuſes, I leave it with an impartial public and the neighbourhood in which we live to judge.

Dec. 4th, 1789. † LYDIA MATHEW.

WHEREAS the Supreme Executive Council have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money on Paſſengers and Servants arriving in this ſtate, I think it proper to give this Notice to all Maſters of veſſels that may have any paſſengers or ſervants on board, that unleſs they enter ſuch paſſengers and ſervants at my office, within 24 hours after their arrival, the Captain, and all concerned, are ſubject by law to the penalty of Ten Pounds for every paſſenger or ſervant ſo imported.

NATHANIEL FALCONER, Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1789.

N. B. The Office is now kept in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER VII.

The fluctuating value of Paper in circulation oppreſſive to the poor.

EVERY public meaſure, which ſubjects needy citizens to the impoſition of the rich, is repugnant to juſtice. Great numbers of the rich are alſo generous to the poor, but it is not the character of all to whom a wiſe Providence hath diſtributed wealth. One man of great opulence and a hard heart hath power to oppreſs a whole vicinity of needy people. Among the preſent means of oppreſſion in the United States, none is greater than a circulating paper of unſteady and deceitful value; and yet there are thoſe, who with a confident face will aſſert that the meaſures which lead to this are deſigned as an eaſement to the neceſſitous members of ſociety. Thoſe who are poor and in backward circumſtances unwarily are taken by the fair pretences---they are told and believe that it is for their benefit, and bleſs the meaſures which ſap the vigor of their induſtry. The wealthy can make their choice between ſeveral mediums in circulation, and if there be a bad kind of money, we ſhall always find it in the hands of thoſe who have leaſt policy and riches; thus the indigent lie under a double diſadvantage, the quantity of their money is ſmall, and it is of the worſt kind, not being in demand to procure the neceſſaries of life. It is a maxim for ever true, that the worſt kind of circulating money will in the end fall into the hands of thoſe who are leaſt able to bear a loſs. Thoſe States which have partially funded their debts pay the intereſt in paper certificates or indents, which paſs into circulation for the payment of taxes--- theſe certificates are iſſued as an equivalent for gold and ſilver coin, and in every view of the fact they are a depreciated paper money, of very different value at ſeveral times of the year, and in different diſtricts --they may be purchaſed in large ſums through moſt of the States, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent. diſcount. Taxes iſſue by authority, on the ſuppoſition that it is their real value, and it is their real value to thoſe who can purchaſe at the right time of ſale; it is alſo their value to a greater part of the public creditors, whoſe diſtreſſed ſituation obliges them to ſell on any terms, the firſt moment they can obtain the intereſt from the public. Still it is fact that one half the taxable inhabitants purchaſe them nearly at par with gold and ſilver. The poor man and thoſe of little enterpriſe, but induſtrious, delay purchaſing until they are driven by the hour of payment, and then make the beſt bargain they can, either with ſome neighbour, or public officer, prepared for the *benevolent* purpoſe of accommodating all ſuch as could not purchaſe in time for themſelves. In this way proviſion is made for the poor, and thoſe whoſe circumſtances are decaying; ſome of theſe make payment in hard labour, and ſome by promiſſory bonds; induced by a ſhort credit, they fall into the ſnare and are effectually ruined.

Take the following fact as proof of my aſſertion. In March 1787, one hundred pounds ſpecie was ſent to Boſton to purchaſe ſtate paper, then receivable in taxes, which paper was put into the hands of a perſon in one of the weſtern counties of Maſſachuſetts, who returned the principal in November of the ſame year, with a net profit to the owner of the hundred pounds of ſixty pounds ſix ſhillings and one penny. It is to be remembered this agent charged very high for his ſervices and expences, ſo that it is certain thoſe who paid the taxes paid at leaſt forty ſhillings for every twenty which the ſtate received. Theſe were the very people, who a little before had been ſcourged into obedience by a military force. For inſurgency they were criminal, and government were right to check their phrenzy by the moſt coercive means; but to palliate their conduct, which we wiſh to bury in oblivion, let it be remembered that oppreſſion will ſometimes make wiſe men mad. It is but a few articles the poor planter has for ſale, and theſe perhaps not in demand at the time neceſſity obliges him to ſell, ſo that he can exchange them only for the worſt kind of circulating money, and that at its higheſt price. The ſame neceſſity obliges him to ſell at the loweſt price, and between buying and ſelling he makes a loſs of one third. I could mention a thouſand ways in which a depreciated circulating medium is oppreſſive to mankind, but eſpecially to ſuch as have ſmall property; and nature admits not of a poſſibility of remedying the evil, but by wholly removing the cauſe. No facts can be more fully proved than thoſe I have mentioned, but there is ſo ſtrong a propenſity in ſome people to have a cheap kind of money, that they will think the writer hath miſchievous ſchemes in his brains, and that every thing is endangered, until the pariſh Prieſt, or town pedagogue, or the incendiary of the neighbourhood, ſome of whom may chance to remember a phraſe of ſchool Latin, ſhall have ſounded the alarm. With waſps and flies the Obſerver promiſes great patience, and will only drive them gently, not aiming at their life, for it is the nature of thoſe inſects to buz round the ſcent of honey, though they can make none themſelves; but ſhould any of the higher claſs of peculators, who have grown rich on ſpoil, under the appearance of much honeſty and concern, unwiſely throw themſelves in his way, he pledges himſelf to diſcloſe things concerning them, which the heart of the public hath not conceived. The old man Abraham was honeſt, he made payment in the current money of the merchant; it is the money of the merchant which the poor ought to receive, and no other kind of circulating medium will do juſtice in the community. Whether this money be gold, ſilver or paper, it is a matter of little conſequence, for a fixed value and general demand conſtitutes its worth. At preſent it is not poſſible for the State governments to give this value to their certificates or indents; but the United States, if the whole debt could be brought into one fund, might eaſily effect it by a connection with the great mercantile banks within the Empire. Bank money is the money of the merchant, and the whole commercial influence of the country will preſerve its value. Suppoſe the ſums of a rich and poor man's taxes to be apportioned according to their real wealth and ability; the rich man, by purchaſing the depreciated medium in proper time and a ſmall price, makes an eaſy payment; the poor man, purchaſing at almoſt double price, finds the demand intolerable; and if to this there be added fees for travel, and others which have no legal name, he ſinks in ruin. Theſe, ye poor and embarraſſed citizens, are the bleſſings of a cheap paper money, for which too many of you have been advocates.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

Authoriſed by Act of Aſſembly, for the SALE of a

Real Eſtate, and a large and valuable Collection of Paintings, Engravings, &c.

Late the property of MR. ROBERT EDGE PINE, deceaſed.

Prizes,	No.	*Lots.*		*Value.*	*Total.*
1	1	A lot of ground 71 feet front on Eighth-ſtreet, and 130 feet in depth; on which is erected an elegant new brick houſe 42 feet front by 50 feet deep, completely finiſhed, and well accommodated either for a large family or for a public houſe; a good pump in the yard; a neat garden in the rear of the houſe, and a court-yard in front,			5333 30-90
2	1	A lot of ground adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the former, 29 feet front on Eighth-ſtreet, and 130 feet deep			1333 30 90
3	1	A fine original allegorical picture, repreſenting the liberty and proſperity of America, 9 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 10 inches (framed)			220
4	1	Ditto, repreſenting Mr. Garrick delivering an ode in honour of Shakeſpear, and ſurrounded by Shakeſpear's principal tragic and comic characters. The figure of Mr. Garrick is a real portrait and a ſtriking likeneſs, 8 feet by 7 feet (framed)			220
5 *to* 8	4	Select ſcenes from Shakeſpear's plays, viz. 1 from the Tempeſt, 2 from King Lear, and 1 from As you like it, 7 feet by 5 feet 8 inches,		170	680
9	1	Scene in the fourth act of Hamlet idem,			160
10	1	Medea and Jaſon, 7 feet 10 inches, by 6 feet 6 inches,			85
11	1	A Superb full length Portrait of Mrs. Yates in the character of Medea, 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, highly finiſhed,			85
12	1	A fine portrait of His Excellency General Waſhington,			60
13 *to* 21	9	Venus and Cupid; Sleeping Venus; Scenes from Shakeſpear; Peaſant's Family; Roman Matron; Vertumnus and Pomona; Holy Family; Grecian Lady; different ſizes,		40	360
22 *to* 24	3	The four Seaſons from Roſalba, in crayons, well finiſhed; Small whole length of King George II. and a Peaſant's family		32	96
25 *to* 30	6	Landſcape; Paſtoral Concert; Viſion of St. Helena; General Waſhington; Mad Woman in Chains; Small whole length of K. Geo. II.		22	132
31 *to* 39	9	Mr. Garrick reſigning the Stage; L'Allegro from Milton; Fanny in the Maid of the Mill; Head of General Waſhington; Boadicia Britiſh Queen; The Seaſons; Somnus and Cupid; Head of General Waſhington; Small whole length of a Spaniard in proper dreſs,		15	135
40 *to* 54	15	Various Portraits; Drawings in Chalk, finely executed; Fancy Pieces, &c. &c. in lots; alſo No. 52, an anatomical Figure in bronze; No. 53, a ſett of Prints of the Spaniſh Armada, bound and finely engraved; and No 54, a Garden ſcene,		8	120
55 *to* 66	12	Ditto, Ditto,		7	84
67 *to* 108	42	Paintings in Oil and Crayons; Fancy Pieces; Fruit and Flowers; Drawings in Chalk; elegant Engravings framed and glazed; Landſcapes; Miniatures, &c. &c. No. 82, a Shagreen caſe, containing 13 antique caſts,		6	252
109 *to* 118	10	Ditto, Ditto,		4 60 90	46 60-90
119 *to* 151	33	Heads, Landſcapes, Fancy pieces, &c		3	99
152 *to* 501	350	Paintings, Drawings and Prints		2	700
502-1100	599	Engravings from celebrated Paintings,		1 30-90	798 60 90
	1100	Tickets, at Ten Dollars each,			11000

There are no abſolute blanks in this lottery, for it is a lottery of ſale; that is, if any perſon ſhould purchaſe the whole 1100 Tickets, he would receive property equivalent to the price paid for thoſe tickets, rated at a very low valuation; but as theſe tickets will be diſtributed amongſt many hands, and ſome fortunate adventurer will get a valuable houſe and lot for the price of only ten dollars, it follows that many others muſt draw prizes of leſs value than the price paid for a ticket; yet every adventurer will be entitled to a prize.

It is propoſed to draw this lottery on the firſt Monday in May next, or ſooner, if the tickets ſhould be ſooner diſpoſed of.

Tickets, at ten dollars each, may be had of Dr. J. Jones, Mr. John Vaughan, Mr. George Meade, Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq; Mr. Heatly, General Stewart, managers appointed by law; of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, and of ſuch other perſons in the ſeveral States as ſhall hereafter be nominated, of which public notice will be given. N. B. The tickets to be ſold for CASH only.

After the drawing is over, the ticket numbers, with prizes annexed, will be publiſhed, and the aventurers are to ſend for their reſpective prizes at their own expence. The prizes will not be delivered to any perſon but the bearer of the ticket or tickets which may draw them.

N. B. A clear title, free of incumbrance, will be given to the perſon who ſhall draw the prizes No. 1 and 2.

All prizes muſt be demanded within nine months after the drawing is finiſhed.

P. S. It would have been too lengthy an advertiſement for a newſpaper to have particulariſed in this ſcheme all the ſmaller prizes; a compleat catalogue of them may be ſeen at Mrs. PINE's, a copy of which will be lodged with his Excellency the Preſident of the State, as a ſecurity that no alterations will be made in the Numbers the Prizes now bear.

Philadelphia, November 21, 1789.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

Printer and Bookſeller, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

(Price One Eighth of a Dollar)

Poor Will's Pocket ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1790;

Being the Second after Leap-Year.

Containing (beſides the neceſſary Aſtronomical Calculations)

A TABLE of the weight and value of ſundry coins, as they now paſs in Great-Britain and the United States of America. Times of holding the courts of law in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware and Maryland. Yearly and general meetings of the people called Quakers. Scale of depreciation, for the ſettlement of debts, as eſtabliſhed by the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania. Continental ſcale of depreciation, as eſtabliſhed by the late Congreſs. Table of intereſt at ſix per cent. Table ſhewing the value of any number of Engliſh guineas, French guineas, French crowns and dollars, in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware and Maryland. Tide table for ſundry places in the United States, Tables of roads. Names of the members of the new Congreſs; Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; Judges, Attornies and Marſhals of the ſeveral diſtrict Courts of the United States; members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania; members of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania; Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania, &c. Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council-men of the city of Philadelphia; Judges of the Quarter Seſſions and Judges of the Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia; City and County Commiſſioners; Street Commiſſioners; City Surveyors or Regulators; Sheriff, Coroner. &c. &c. ¶

Clocks and Watches.

A VARIETY of good new and ſecond-hand Clocks, with or without caſes; an elegant muſical chamber clock: Alſo a few new and ſecond-hand watches, to be ſold by THOMAS HOWARD, in Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, where all kinds of clock and watch work are done as uſual. †

N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted.

Newtown, November 30, 1789.

BY virtue of writs of *venditioni exponas* and *levari facias*, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, four tracts of land, containing altogether about 800 acres, with their appurtenances, ſituate in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county; bounded by the river Delaware, and lands of William Biles, Thomas Riche, Eſq; and others. Alſo a quantity of rye by the buſhel. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Samuel Brown, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 22d inſt. a dark bay MARE, riſing eight years old, a natural trotter, has neither brand nor ear mark, when ſhe ſtands, ſhe ſets her off hind foot forward near her fore foot, about 13 hands high, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her home, or if ſtolen, ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Eight Dollars* reward, or Three Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 27, 1789. § ROBERT WALLACE.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE equal undivided half part of a Lot of ſixteen acres of LAND, more or leſs, ſituated in Solebury townſhip, in Bucks county, 34 miles from Philadelphia, on the York road, joining Corryel's ferry on the river Delaware, with the following buildings, viz. A valuable Merchant MILL, with two pair of ſtones, one whereof excellent French burr, 4 feet 2 inches diameter, the other a cullen and country ſtone, 4 feet diameter, three boulting cheſts, one with two ſuperfine cloths, one for ſhip-ſtuff, the other a country cheſt, a rolling ſcreen, two fans and hoiſting works, all going by water, alſo a new corn kiln, and a good ſaw-mill newly built, adjoining the merchant mill, which cuts from 6 to 8000 feet of board per week, the carriage going back by water, very conveniently ſituated for logs and wheat coming to the mills tails by water in large quantities, and for conveying flour to Philadelphia by water at a low rate, the water works all going by that never failing ſtream known by the name of Ingham's Big Spring; alſo a dwelling-houſe, cooper's ſhop, ſtabling, and ſtore, which is a good ſtand for buſineſs.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS PARRY, living in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, or to BENJAMIN PARRY, on the premiſes. †

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 28th of November laſt, A BLACK HORSE, remarkably ſhort bodied, riſing 7 years old, ſome what brown about the mouth, has a large mane, which hangs on both ſides of his neck, and about the middle of his rump betwixt the breadth of a penny and a dollar of hair rubbed off, his hind legs middling crooked, ſhod before, trots, paces and canters. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and gives information to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JAMES NESBIT.

December 6th, 1789.

Salem, New-Jerſey, December 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, at public vendue, on Friday, the 5th day of February next, on the premiſes, All the Moveable and Real Eſtate of Whitten Cripps, Eſq; Sheriff of the county of Salem, conſiſting of, one horſe and ſome cattle, 150 acres of land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out houſes, &c. thereon; likewiſe 100 acres of marſh, oppoſite to the ſaid farm; alſo 100 acres of marſh, lying on Mill-creek, joining lands of Francis Redſtreak and others; alſo 200 acres, more or leſs, in the townſhip of Manington, joining lands of Job Shrieve and others; late the property of Whitten Cripps, Eſq; Sheriff of the county of Salem; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of Thomas Sinnickſon, Eſq; Collector of the county of Salem, and to be ſold, by

¶ EDWARD SIDDON, Coroner.

Montgomery county, December 5, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, on Wedneſday, the 23d of this inſt. December, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Stephen Muſhen, in Jenkin-town, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, containing 62 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Cheltenham townſhip, bounded by lands of Anthony Williams, jun. John Miller, and others; the buildings are good, two excellent orchards, with ten acres of meadow, and a proportion of timber, and the whole in good repair: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John M'Laughlin, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED (Price 1l. 2s. 6d.)

By THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE HOUSE in Seond-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

An Enquiry *into the Nature and Cauſes* OF THE

Wealth of Nations.

By ADAM SMITH, L. L. D. and F. R. S.

Of London and Edingburgh; one of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Scotland; and formerly Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

THE ſuperior merit of this intereſting Work is univerſally acknowledged where the Book itſelf is known; it has been tranſlated into moſt of the languages of Europe, and its importance aſcertained by the reception it has met with from the Farmer, the Manufacturer, the Merchant, and the Stateſman.

The Publiſher flattered himſelf he ſhould perform an acceptable ſervice to the generous and diſcerning Public, by preſenting to them an elegant *American* Edition of this Work at this important period---Printed on a ſuperfine paper and good type, handſomely bound and lettered, at not more than *one half the price* for which the London Edition can be imported and ſold---He hopes in this inſtance for a continuance of that liberal encouragement which he has frequently received, and which it is his great ambition to merit.

THE reſpectable atuhor of this Work has taken an extenſive and connected view of the ſeveral ſubjects in which the wealth of nations is concerned; and from an happy union of fact and theory has deduced a ſyſtem, which, we apprehend, is more ſatisfactory, and reſts on better grounds, than any before offered to the Public.

The ſtyle and compoſition of the Work, though ſuited to the ſubject, is by no means its principal excellence. Its merit is of an higher order, and ariſes chiefly from the depth and accuracy with which the Author has inveſtigated a ſubject of ſo complex and intricate a nature, from the truth of the principles which he has eſtabliſhed, and from the importance an utility of the concluſions which he has enabled his readers to deduce.---[*Extract from the Britiſh Review of the firſt Edition, in* 1776.]---

AT length, however, the world begins to perceive, that commerce depends not upon a competition, but upon a combination of intereſts; and that is beſt ſupported, not by mutual limitations and embarraſſments, but by a perfect freedom of intercourſe. It is now underſtood, that the trade of nations, as well as individuals, flouriſhes beſt when the trader is ſurrounded by opulent neighbours; and that the mutual encouragement of labour, in the ſeveral ways in which each country from its natural advantages, or acquired habits, is beſt able to excel, muſt be a mutual benefit; and that even where their labour is employed in the ſame tract, it is as injurous to neighbouring nations, as it is commonly found to be to neighbouring individuals, to live in a perpetual ſtate of jealouſy.

Theſe principles, though certainly juſt, were little known, or underſtood, by our old writers upon commerce; and, indeed, ſeem never to have been ſettled in their full force till Dr. ADAM SMITH wrote his *Enquiry*. In this Work, however, they are eſtabliſhed in a manner which nearly approaches to demonſtration; ſo that the Author is entitled to the praiſe, not only of having written an excellent book, on a ſubject before very imperfectly underſtood, but of having laid the foundation of a commercial ſyſtem of policy, which cannot fail in time to ſubdue the narrow prejudices which have hitherto influenced the counſels of ſtateſman, as well as the conduct of Merchants.---[*Extract from the Review of the third Edition, in* 1785.]

ALSO, LATELY PUBLISHED,

Nicholſon's Introduction to Natural Philoſophy (illuſtrated with copperplates.) Price, 1l. 2s. 6d.---In two volumes, 25s.

Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philoſophy. Price, 15s.

*** T. DOBSON has for ſale, a very extenſive collection of *BOOKS* on various ſubjects, and a large aſſortment of Writing-Paper, Dutch Quills, Blank Books, and Stationary in general.

To be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue,

on the 12th day of December next, by the ſubſcribers, Executors to the eſtate of Thomas Lewis, late of the townſhip of Goſhen, deceaſed,

THE Plantation or Tract of Land whereon he lived, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, within two miles of the ſign of Admiral Warren on the Lancaſter road, and within two miles of plenty of good lime ſtone, 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 137 acres of good arable land, two thirds of it cleared, the remainder good timber land; there are on the premiſes two dwelling-houſes, one has three fire-places below ſtairs and one above, the other is a log houſe, log barn and ſtables, ſtone ſpring houſe over a good ſpring near the door, fifteen acres of meadow, one half of which is watered by a never failing ſtream, on which there is a good mill-ſeat, a good bearing orchard of near 300 apple-trees, beſides a number of other fruit trees, ſuch as peaches, pears, plumbs, &c. The whole to be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The ſale to begin at two o'clock on ſaid day, when the conditions of ſale will be made known by

DANIEL CORNOG, and
JAMES GARRETT.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled by the ſubſcribers. †

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

Living in the townſhip of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, in the weſtern diviſion of the State of New-Jerſey, near the New Mills,

THAT valuable Plantation and Tract of Land that he now lives on, containing 440 acres, about 200 acres thereof is clear and in good cedar fence, 80 acres thereof is meadow, and as much more may be made out of a good timber ſwamp, the remainder good wood land; on the ſaid place is a large dwelling houſe and kitchen, with a pump in a good well of water, under a good ſhed at the kitchen door, with a large barn, waggon houſe, hay houſes, ſtables, cow houſes, and other convenient out houſes, all in good order, about 8 acres of apple orchard now in its prime of excellent fruit, a good garden before the door. The land lieth very convenient to be divided into two plantations; an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer, and the terms of ſale made known, by ‡

November 14, 1789. JOB BRIGGS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Willſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 26th day of the Ninth Month laſt, an Iron Grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be three years old, about thirteen hands high, has no ſhoes on, and is moſt natural to pacing. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

¶ JEFFERY SMEDLEY.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the ſouth ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, ſituate in Cumberland Valley townſhip, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

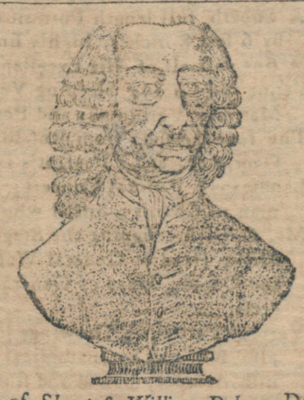
Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in ſaid county, in ſix different patents, with the uſual allowance.

303¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townſhips, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, ſituate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuſſy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided ſhare of two valuable tracts of land, ſituate upon the north and ſouth ſides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.



The Partnerſhip of *Sharp & William Delany*, Druggiſts, being diſſolved, the ſubſcriber continues the buſineſs on his own account, at *FOTHERGILL's HEAD*, the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets---

Where a Freſh and General Aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Surgeons Inſtruments, & Patent Medicines,

Are to be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms.

Medicine Cheſts for family or ſea uſe, put up with proper directions.

Store-keepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former cuſtomers, as well as thoſe who chuſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to ſerve them, and to give ſatisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1789.

On Wedneſday, the 16th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, will be ſold, at public ſale,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, lying in Buffaloe townſhip, Black Hole Valley, in the county of Northumberland, containing 300 acres, with the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. ſurveyed in the year 1774, and patented in May 1775, being the property of Iſaac Williams, of Cheſter county, deceaſed. The moſt part of this land appears to be good, and well timbered with white oak, white walnut and white pine, it is alſo well watered, and a large quantity of good meadow may be made thereon; there is a log houſe on it, and ſome land cleared, now in the tenure of Ephraim Bennet. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming-pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Mr. *M'Dougall*

PRESENTS his compliments to his former employers and the public, informs them, that his School is now opened at his ſchool-room in *Carter's-Alley*, for the reception of pupils, to learn the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of DANCING.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to promote their expectations, in cultivating a polite addreſs and eaſy carriage, as well as teaching dancing, in the moſt elegant and approved method.

His employers may depend, that the regularity and decorum, which have always been obſerved in his School, ſhall be ſtill attended to.

Note. A number of new dances, both French and Engliſh, will be taught during the ſeaſon.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the ſaid company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the buſineſs be compleated, at ſuch times and places as they ſhall appoint; and in caſe it ſhall be thought neceſſary to call any ſpecial meetings, the ſame ſhall be done on application in writing, ſigned by any five of the proprietors, made to the preſident, who ſhall thereupon give at leaſt two months public notice of the time and place, in three ſeveral newſpapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the buſineſs intended to be propoſed; provided ſuch meeting ſhall be at the place laſt appointed by the company.

To the Preſident of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-Preſident thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the ſubſcribers, proprietors or ſhare holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do requeſt that a general meeting of ſaid proprietors may be called, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Fœderal conſtitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joſeph Simons,) by their attorney,
Levy A. Levy,) Bernard Gratz.

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 31ſt of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpoſe mentioned in the ſaid application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-Preſident.*

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumſey, Eſquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York acts of Aſſembly, veſting in him the ſole and excluſive right of making, uſing, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath alſo petitioned Congreſs, and filed of record with the Secretary of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, plans and ſpecifications of the ſaid machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, uſing, and vending the ſame throughout the United States, ſo ſoon as Congreſs ſhall paſs any act for granting letters patent, or for ſecuring to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been conſtructed for Mr. Joſeph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumſey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of aſſembly) by which it is clearly demonſtrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all caſes, double to that of the beſt conſtructed over-ſhot wheels, and will be ſtill greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great ſaving will be introduced in the conſtruction of mills, both by their works being originally much more ſimple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much eaſier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumſey's cylindric and pendulum ſaw mills, will ſtill require much leſs water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their conſtruction is more ſimple and cheap than any other mode now in uſe: the power gained by theſe modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All perſons in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York, who are deſirous of purchaſing rights for conſtructing and uſing the above machines, or any others included in the aforeſaid acts of Aſſembly, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to diſpoſe of ſuch rights. The cylinders and ſome other machinery peculiar to theſe mills, will be prepared, if the purchaſers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joſeph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumſey, who will calculate the ſize of the ſaid machinery for every given head of water: And in order the ſooner to extend the uſe and benefit of theſe machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be diſpoſed of for a much leſs premium to ſuch perſons as may make application before the firſt day of January next, than to thoſe who may apply afterwards, when theſe machines ſhall be brought into more general uſe and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the firſt inſtance, either ſuperintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in perſon, or he will inſtruct ſome ſkilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
JOSEPH BARNES,
JOSEPH FEW.

ew3M
September 30, 1789.

Paſſyunk townſhip, November 21, 1789.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 6th of November inſtant, a Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be eight years old, a ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle marks on his back, his off fore foot white, and branded on the near buttock with the letter W. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

§ GEORGE CLECKNER.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbotf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

THE Creditors of John Garrett, who are entitled to a dividend in the property aſſigned to us, the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of January, 1785, for the payment of his debts, are once more requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January, 1790. This is the third time of advertiſing, and thoſe who do not bring in their accounts on or before the abovementioned time, will be entirely excluded from a dividend.

RICHARD DOWNING,
WILLIAM KENLY,
SETH WILLIS, } Aſſignees.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3107.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1789.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Judge Grimke's Charge to the Grand Jury of Charleston, October Sessions, 1789.

GENTLEMEN,

THE grand inqueſt of this diſtrict has been of late years ſo unaccuſtomed to receive any charge from the magiſtrate preſiding in this court, that were I to prætermit the ceremony or duty of addreſſing you, it could not be conſidered as an innovation introduced in the preſent term.

The chief reaſon which renders a charge to a grand jury neceſſary or requiſite is, that they may be more fully inſtructed in the duties of their office, and be familiarized with the method of proceeding to execute thoſe duties; that they may not only be enabled conſcientiouſly, as well as legally, to form a juſt opinion of the nature of the crimes with which offenders ſhall be charged, but alſo of the legality of evidence which may be produced before them: In fine, that they may have every opportunity of doing juſtice to their country and fellow citizens, by having explained to them how they may bring the guilty to condign puniſhment, and diſcharge the innocent from the apprehenſions of a public trial. Hence the reſult of ſuch information would be, a *legal* verdict. But as the practice of theſe principles and this proceſs are ſo frequently ſubmitted to a jury of this diſtrict, this part of the duty of the judges in the court of general ſeſſions becomes in ſome degree leſs urgent and neceſſary than in the more diſtant tribunals; the common and reciprocal intercourſe of mankind with each other, furniſhes them with more ample and frequent means of obtaining information; teaches them to weigh with caution and candor ſubjects ſubmitted to their diſcuſſion, and leads them involuntarily through apparent intricacies and ſubtle refinements, to deciſions formed on the baſis of truth, juſtice and impartiality. Such is the ſituation of the inhabitants of this diſtrict; and ſurely it is an advantage which they will ever continue jealous of maintaining, whilſt the flame of liberty burns with unremitting purity, and with its lately acquired vigor and brilliancy. For as knowledge is the diſtinguiſhing criterion between man and the ſubſervient brute creation, ſo is freedom the genuine characteriſtic of that part of mankind, who from their ſuperior intelligence and more active and daring ſpirit have not feared the reſentment of tyrants, but riſqueing their wealth and their lives, have intrepidly encountered a thouſand difficulties to obtain the object of their admiration. In this partial view of mankind, the mind is pleaſed with its reflections, and the heart animated by its ſenſations. But when we conſider but for a moment how few nations are poſſeſſed of this idol, how do our feelings, changing, recoil upon us, and how do our ſympathy and joy alternately excite commiſeration and grateful ſentiments. For what earthly tranſport can exceed the ſtate of an independent freeman—what ſublunary miſery equal to the wretched exiſtence of the ſlave.

But let us hope, that as we have been recompenced by the almighty decrees of Heaven in reſcuing us from our tyrants, that the example of our ſucceſs will lead other nations to imitate ſo glorious an enterpriſe, to aſſert their juſt rights as men, and to unfetter themſelves from the bondage with which they have been ſo long oppreſſed. Nevertheleſs in the height of our zeal for the rights of mankind, and amidſt our ſincereſt wiſhes for the general conſummation of their welfare and happineſs, we muſt not forget the tribute ſo juſtly due for our deliverance, or neglect the improvement of our own affairs. *Whenever the hand of Omnipotence ſhall deign to point out a* WASHINGTON *among their nations, the Divinity will not prove unfavourable to their prayers or to his exertions.*

Let our hearts then, in the firſt place, never ceaſe to direct our thankſgivings to the throne of that grace which has illuſtrated our nation by ſuch unexampled beneficence; and let the grateful acknowledgments of our juſt remembrance of paſt ſervices perpetuate the unblemiſhed honors of our choſen hero. The confidence of the people of America, inſtead of the jealouſy and diſtruſt incident to the various European forms of government, and truth, inſtead of that flattery, ſhall weave a wreath of heartfelt ſatisfaction for him; and gratitude, inſtead of the boaſted loyalty of the ſubjects of princes, and their blind ſubmiſſion to the will of a ſuperior, ſhall erect in the hearts of the citizens of the United States, the moſt honorable monument that ever graced the memory of man. This eulogium of our great and good commander, has been long impreſſed upon our minds; and time but ſerves to encreaſe our admiration of his excellent qualities, and to ſupply us with additional motives of gratitude for his diſintereſted and patriotic conduct.

Our next care, gentlemen of the grand jury, will be to watch the motions of our internal enemies, to anticipate their various intrigues, and to diſappoint thoſe ſecret combinations, into which they have entered. It may perhaps, be matter of curious enquiry, though of unſatisfactory inference, to conſider the motives of many of the objectors to the new conſtitution; but this would lead me into a diſcuſſion too prolix for the preſent moment. I will content myſelf, therefore, with barely enumerating a few of theſe cauſes.

Some men feared the loſing of that influence they had aſſumed and eſtabliſhed to themſelves, under the weak and divided governments of the ſeveral ſtates; ſome again apprehended that they would be deprived of the benefits and emoluments of certain lucrative offices which they held under the reſpective legiſlatures of their country; the appointments of which were to be reſigned into the hands of the Preſident of the Union: a wiſh, perhaps, to involve this country in ſome deſtructive revolution, might influence others; for to men of no property, or to thoſe who are ſo embarraſſed in their circumſtances, as to hope for no relief from their own labour, or the arts of peace, or are tormented with a diſcontented factious heart, rebellion and confuſion would yield a rich harveſt. For the honor of the human race, I hope, there are but few, if any ſuch among us; but ſuch have been found in other nations, and we muſt not flatter ourſelves that mankind are more perfect in our time, than they have been heretofore.

An obſtinate ſupercilious ſelf-ſufficiency, (the reſult of the want of proper information, and candid enquiry) and a capricious oſtentatious vanity of not thinking like other people, will have its weight and influence with weak minds. Popularity alſo has encreaſed its votaries, and afforded men one more opportunity of declaiming on the danger in which the liberty of the citizen is likely to be involved, and of exhibiting their attachment to this ideal idolatry: Nor has jealouſy, which rankles in the hearts of others, had leſs effect in diffuſing this poiſon; for it is obſervable throughout the whole of the United States, a majority of the leaders of the oppoſition of our newly adopted government are not natives of our ſoil; hence this pernicious quality of the mind diſplays itſelf more widely in America, for doubtleſs there are many among us, who being mere adventurers, and meaning to return to their native country, cannot brook that a *rival* nation ſhould be poſſeſſed of advantages ſuperior to their own.

But, gentlemen, there is another ſort of jealouſy that agitates the ſoul of others; I ſpeak of that mean invidious quality, which, ſenſible of its own demerits and want of worth, endeavours to eſtabliſh itſelf a character by calumniating the conduct of others, and by finding fault with what it was not conſulted to frame. We muſt alſo expect to find emiſſaries amongſt us, who will ſeek to obtain a temporary favor of the people, and who, by courting and adulating their weakneſſes, will enſure to themſelves frequent opportunities of ſowing diſcontent and ſedition among our inhabitants. There is, gentlemen, one rank of citizens unfriendly to the preſent views of America, who deſerve our real eſteem, though we are adverſaries in opinion; I mean thoſe well intentioned ingenuous citizens, who are actuated by the pureſt motives—the real love of their country and its freedom. Juſt eſcaped from the galling manacles of one tyrant, they are, perhaps, too overweeningly zealous in their oppoſition. But the beſt of men will differ with the chaſteſt intentions: let us therefore do juſtice to their paſſionate ardor in the cauſe of liberty—and diſcriminate the licentious intemperance of a party, from the jealous integrity of a true republican. For if men have never been able to agree upon the great and ſolemn truths revealed to us in the Chriſtian diſpenſation, what flattering hope can we foſter in our boſoms, that we ſhould be all reconciled in one political problem. Vain hope! Whilſt men are poſſeſſed of different views of intereſt—or ambitious aggrandizement, are actuated by other principles than thoſe of honor or philanthropy-—and are encumbered with the frailneſs of humanity, it would be foreign to, and inconſiſtent with our natures, to expect a concurrence of ſentiment. But as the nobleſt religion ever profeſſed in this world by mankind has thriven and eſtabliſhed itſelf under the intolerant ſpirit of its opponents, let us hope that the work (which future ages, I doubt not, will honor as the maſter-piece of political wiſdom) ſhall thrive alſo under the auſpices and moderation of its preſent champions, and the perſecution of its enemies. The learned and ingenious author of the Fœderaliſt, gentlemen, juſtly obſerves:—"That a dangerous ambition oftener lurks behind the ſpecious maſk of zeal for the rights of the people, than under the forbidding appearance of enthuſiaſm for the firmneſs and efficiency of government. Hiſtory will teach us that the former has been found a much more certain road to the introduction of deſpotiſm, than the latter—and that of thoſe men who have overturned the liberties of republics, the greateſt number have begun their career, by paying an obſequious court to the people—commencing demagogues, and ending tyrants."—Since, therefore, there are ſo many evil and miſchievous principles meditating againſt us, and but one which is truly honourable, how much ought we to be upon our guard to diſappoint or reſiſt a ſecret adverſary. It is ſaid, that a ſettled train of correſpondents was very early eſtabliſhed in this buſineſs, and that it ſtill continues to flow uninterruptedly from its impure ſource. When ſuch means are adopted, where ſhall we find wiſdom enough to detect, and prudence ſufficient to defend us from its evil machinations. Let us, however, exert ourſelves, truſting that Providence never will abandon thoſe whom it has been pleaſed to divert from the crooked paths of ſpeculation, private diſhonor, and national infamy, into the high road leading to dignity, virtue, and honor; and that this will be the conſequence of our having happily adopted the Conſtitution, and of our continuing to perſevere (I hope ſucceſsfully) to maintain it unſullied and unimpaired, againſt the ſtruggle of our opponents, I could eaſily demonſtrate to you. This will probably be the ſubject of another charge, and at a future day. For the preſent I will quit the topic, which is ſo truly dear and intereſting to us all—I mean the welfare of our country—and apologizing for having withdrawn ſo much of your time from the particular official duties of the ſtation you now appear in, I will proceed briefly to lay before you ſome of the more general principles which muſt guide your preſent deciſions.

[Having pointed out as uſual the common duties of the grand jury, he proceeded as follows.]

At the ſame time that you are empowered to examine witneſſes againſt the priſoner, and none for him, I muſt inculcate upon you the propriety and neceſſity, of your liſtening to no other ſort of evidence than that which is deliverd to you by *perſons in your preſence.* Hard indeed is the method of trial before your tribunal, diſguſting in ſome meaſure to your minds and contrary to the rules of law in other courts; where no deciſion is made, no verdict formed, until the teſtimony of both parties has been ſubmitted to thoſe ſitting in judgment. But if you were to attend to *written* evidence, it would be placing thoſe criminated in a ſituation infinitely more harſh, and would favour a kind of perſecution unknown to the freemen of this country: for no man ſhall be charged or convicted of having committed any crime or offence, without having thoſe who accuſe him brought *face to face.* The ſubſtitution therefore of a written evidence inſtead of perſonal teſtimony, would be an innovation of dangerous tendency, and might be made the legal tool of oppreſſion to the citizen, when it can be in no wiſe juſtified by policy or neceſſity.—— Should a man be found guilty before you of any offence whatever, upon this kind of teſtimony, you brand him with a ſtigma which he perhaps may never have an opportunity of wiping off. For ſhould not his accuſers appear before the petit jury at his trial, there is no method of acquittal for him from the charge, which our law points out. True it is the court will diſcharge him · but how will he come forth to his fellow-citizens? Marked as a baſe flagitious character; and as one who only eſcaped the puniſhment he juſtly merited for his crimes, by the negligence or perhaps misfortune of his accuſer. I mention this, gentlemen, to you, becauſe it is proper you ſhould be well informed upon a point ſo favourable to an impartial trial; and it is with the more confidence that I have dwelt ſo long on this idea, becauſe the judges of the court are unanimouſly of the opinion I have now given you. Perhaps it would be ſufficient that I ſhould add no other reaſon than what I have already ſubmitted to your conſideration. But it is alſo a maxim adopted by one of the beſt authors who has written on the criminal law, that a priſoner has a right to challenge a grand juror. This, it is true, has not been recognized by the practice of this court, but I confeſs I ſhall feel inclined, if a priſoner ſhould object to one of you, to uphold the objection, and ſupport the priſoner's right to challenge: More innovations have crept into the proceedings of your body than this alone; for formerly the evidence for the priſoner, as well as againſt him, uſed to be heard by you. But this has been diſcontinued, and the benefit of it, I fear, irretrievably loſt to the unfortunate priſoners. Precedents increaſe precedents; and innovations multiply innnovations. The rule of law, gentlemen, in this caſe is very clear, and has long been underſtood by profeſſional men in the manner I have now explained it to you.

Let us not then permit a doctrine of ſo alarming a nature, as that of written evidence, to be adopted by us in our criminal courts. If, therefore, there ſhould be any written documents of the guilt of thoſe who

are to be tried, amongſt the papers and indictments delivered to you, you will repudiate them as uſeleſs and diſgraceful to your tribunal, unleſs the court ſhould authorize you to proceed thereon. For although it is laid down in ſome very good authorities, that written evidence may be read in caſe of the death of a witneſs, I doubt whether it would be ſuffered to be done in a criminal cauſe, affecting the life, or even the character, of a fellow creature. There is, gentlemen, one act of the Aſſembly of this State, entitled, "An act for the better ordering and governing of negroes and other ſlaves," paſſed the 10th day of May, 1740, which is eſpecially directed to be given you in charge: and although the reaſons may not exiſt at preſent, which made it neceſſary at that time, yet, in obedience to the law of my country, I muſt remind you of it. I hope, therefore, that you will give it an attentive peruſal, and if there ſhould appear to you any defects in the policy of it; or that the law is too harſh and ſevere upon that unfortunate race of mankind, that you will ſoften off its rigorous effects; and that you will ſhew to the world, that having obtained your own liberty, you well know how to prize it, and that you are truly ſenſible how dear it is to mankind, by extending to the coloured people in our State as much indulgence as their unhappy ſubordinate ſituation will admit of.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, (Jamaica) Oct. 1.

Tueſday laſt, a few minutes after three, P. M. this town was viſited by a whirlwind or tornado, ſingularly capricious in its limits and effects. The baſe of the column of air agitated appears to have been compreſſed to a ſmall circle below, for the theatre of its action here extends but a few yards, although the various matters borne aloft in its vortex, to an amazing height, demonſtrated that the air above partook of its force and motion, to a wide circle.----Its ſtream, or direction on earth, was from a little to the ſouthward of weſt. A back upſtair houſe, behind Mr. Ogborn's, was the victim and the inſtrument of its vengeance; for the whole of the roof of the balcony and ſhingling of this building, having a weſterly aſpect, were borne upwards on the wind to a conſiderable height, in a circular ſweep, with three long rafters attached to it, to the utter aſtoniſhment of all who ſaw it; that part of the roof not directly attached to thoſe rafters, was ſeparated from them in the air, and diſperſed itſelf far and high in a flight of ſhingles, while the other, attached to the rafters, with their thick end downward, precipitated ſlantingly upon the front roof of a houſe forty yards diſtant in another ſtreet, with ſuch force, that the ends of the rafters not only pierced through it, but even penetrated the ceiling of the rooms below; while the clumpy wreck of ſhingles that accompanied them lay flat on the battered object above. The weſtern end of Mr. Townſend's balcony, juſt by Mr. Ogborn's premiſes, was wrenched from the houſe wall, and left in a ticklish ſituation; but it is now in the hands of tradeſmen, to prevent its tumbling down.

Tueſday was likewiſe memorable by a ſhower of rain that fell about noon, which deluged the parade, and a few ſtreets in the center of this town; but not a drop was ſhed at the river ſide, the work-houſe, or the poor-houſe, which form two thirds of a circle, not a mile in diameter.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) Oct. 10.

Counterfeit dollars are now in circulation in Kingſton, of the following deſcription: They appear to be made of bell-metal; the impreſſion is very imperfect; the letters round the head are very diſproportionate, particularly the C, O, U, in CAROLUS, and the laſt A in GRATIA; but what is moſt remarkable, the front and back impreſſions are both upſide down. The date is 1781, and weigh 20 grains leſs than the real dollars.

At Cape Francois the Commandant has received a leſſon that he will probably never forget.---A gentleman in the theatre, with a national cockade in his hat, uttering ſome very free expreſſions relative to government, the Commandant roſe, reprimanded the freedom of his ſpeech in a very angry tone, and threatened, if he repeated ſuch behaviour, to confine him; whereupon an inhabitant went into the Commandant's box, ſtruck him a ſevere blow on the face, and then, with aſſiſtance, forced him into the pit, or parterre, though it was nearly filled with ſoldiers; compelled him, on his knees and with his hands raiſed in a ſupplicating poſture, to beg pardon of the gentleman he had preſumed to reprimand, and of the whole houſe for the inſult offered them. He was then permitted to riſe and depart, having firſt fixed a national cockade in his hat; but his carriage was ſeized, loaded with filth of the vileſt deſcription, and conveyed under a gallows, and there burnt to aſhes.

The ſufferings of the people of the Brig Jamaica, in their paſſage from Norfolk to this port, were truly diſtreſſing. In lat. 34, long. 72, they encountered a very ſevere gale of wind, which laſted two hours. During this gale, a great quantity of lumber was waſhed overboard, all her ſails were ſplit, and what added to their diſaſter was, they had not another ſuit to replace them. In this gale the veſſel had nearly foundered. In the utmoſt diſtreſs they touched at the iſland of Cuba, to obtain a ſupply of proviſions; for which purpoſe the maſter went on ſhore in a boat with two of the ſeamen, for whoſe return, Mr. Flinn, the mate, waited off and on no leſs than forty-four hours. During this time the veſſel made hourly eighteen inches of water. In this truly trying ſituation, there were, beſides the mate, but two men and one boy to work the veſſel; upon which account, and conſidering their truly deſperate condition, it was judged moſt adviſeable to bear away for this iſland. Such was the extreme diſtreſs of theſe unfortunate people, that for the firſt three of the laſt ten days of their paſſage, they were reduced to the ſcanty allowance of one biſcuit per day for each man, and for the laſt ſeven days, in which, to add to their misfortunes, they were becalmed off the eaſt end of this iſland, they ſhared but a biſcuit a day among them all. On the 11th, two days before they entered Port-Royal, they had five and an half feet of water in the hold.

MONTEGO-BAY, (Jamaica) Oct. 17.

By veſſels juſt arrived from Hiſpaniola, there are advices that the French inhabitants of that iſland feel, with unabating energy, the glorious cauſe in which their patriotic countrymen of old France are embarked. Men of every claſs and deſcription wear the national cockade of blue and white. Their accounts from France, ſimilar in date and ſubſtance to ours, have filled them with the moſt lively hopes, and animated them with a ſpirit of reſiſtance to the meaſures of their government, as forcible as it was unexpected by thoſe entruſted with the executive power. At Port-au-Prince, both the governor and intendant have rendered themſelves compleatly odious, by vain attempts to counteract an impulſe that is irreſiſtible. The effigy of M. Marbois, the latter, has been hung and burnt---the people loudly inſiſt that both ſhall immediately quit the colony, and their departure is hourly expected. The preſs, hitherto under the ſevereſt reſtraint, triumphs in its freedom, and their weekly publications give an account of the proceedings of the ſtates-general, without the ſmalleſt reſerve.

Oct. 23. Captain Dowrick, of the Brig Minerva, from Newfoundland, informs, that one of the tranſports bound to Botany-Bay, with convicts, was ſeen in St. Mary's Bay, on the ſouth ſide of Newfoundland. The convicts on board had murdered the crew, and after running the veſſel into port, they went aſhore---Orders were immediately iſſued for their apprehenſion.

ALBANY, November 30.

By a gentleman this day from Canada, we are informed, that thirteen ſhips, from three to ſix hundred tons, have lately arrived at Quebec from Great-Britain, loaded with flour, wheat and peas; that the markets are thereby greatly overſtocked; and that flour is now ſelling at two dollars and an half per hundred weight, and wheat at four-fifths of a dollar per buſhel.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Notwithſtanding the inteſtine diviſions inevitable in a republic, and which even appear neceſſary to its preſervation, ſince, by furniſhing food to the democratic ſpirit, they keep the ſtate in health, by giving it life and activity; notwithſtanding the public debt and encreaſing luxury of the people; and notwithſtanding all the vices and imperfections which are the unhappy lot of human nature---the people of North-Carolina have at length given a proof of their wiſdom and affection for the Union of America. This example, we ſincerely hope, may ſoon be followed by the good people of Rhode-Iſland. The inhabitants of theſe ſtates enjoy a felicity worthy to be envied, and of which other nations, perhaps, have no conception: ſo difficult it is, in living under the mildeſt yoke, to form juſt ideas of national liberty, grounded on the rights of humanity.

Let us adopt fair reaſoning with the people; let it be made clear to them, the great advantages which they will derive from a junction with their ſiſter ſtates; and we may ſoon expect to ſee the United States more firmly bound by all the bonds of intereſt as well as friendſhip. Then ſhall we ſee happy days, and political liberty eſtabliſhed beyond the power of intrigue to ſhake it. The United States will not be regulated by partiality, but by general acquieſcence, and with the full view of augmenting the general good. No other reſtraint will be laid upon human actions, than what is abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of the Commonwealth. No reſpect will be paid but to diſtinguiſhed merit, in the choice of officers; and we have every reaſon to believe, that, under the preſent adminiſtration, the greateſt powers of our greateſt men will at once diſplay themſelves, and act in concert.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, Oct. 21.

"There are the greateſt commotions here you can poſſibly conceive, much greater than at Boſton at the commencement of the late war. The people have rode ſome on jack aſſes---ordered the commandant to depart in 24 hours, with which he complied: they meet every day, and this day reſolved to ſend a party to Port-au-Prince to ſeize Monſ. Marbois, the intendant, whom, if they ſhould take, it is thought they will ſacrifice. The militia and troops are all under arms, and to the number of 600 patrole the ſtreets every night, as they are under the greateſt apprehenſion of an inſurrection of the negroes in this convulſion.

"You would be ſurprized to ſee or hear with what boldneſs the people act and ſpeak---they have liberated the priſoners from the gaol, and this day diſcovered ſome circumſtances relative to a plot of the negroes."

From the ſame, dated Oct. 25.

"Capt. ------- being detained by an embargo four days, gives me an opportunity to add to my former, that the tumult amongſt the people here ſtill continues; what it will arrive to, God only knows. The whole militia have been under arms continually, and yeſterday a party ſet off for Port-au-Prince, after M. Marbois. An embargo was laid by the committee of the people, and no veſſel has been able to get out for 4 or 5 days; the government is under their entire controul, and all orders iſſue from them.---Had they but as many whites as negroes, I have not the leaſt doubt but Hiſpaniola would declare itſelf a free and independent government---it is not far from it now.

"The citizens have ſigned an agreement, and they are determined to ſacrifice their lives before they will recede from it; they fear no oppoſition from the ſoldiers. The town was illuminated three nights for fear of an attack from the negroes. Theſe commotions greatly impede buſineſs.

"This day a cargo of horſes were ſold for 28 dollars per head.

"By a gentleman from Aux-Cayes we learn, that the tumults are not leſs at that place than at the Cape. The head of one of the king's officers was cut off, ſtuck on the end of a pole, and carried through the ſtreets."

There was no mail from the ſouthward of the Patowmack received at the poſt-office on Saturday laſt, which may in ſome meaſure account for the failure of official diſpatches to government reſpecting the ratification of the conſtitution by the ſtate of North-Carolina.

Dec. 10. In the gale of wind on Thurſday the 26th ult. the ſloop ------, capt. John Arnold, from l'Orient, bound to Providenence, and the ſchooner Neptune, capt. Wiles, from Wilmington, bound to Boſton, were ſtranded near the ſouth ferry, Narraganſet. The veſſel and cargo of the latter will be ſaved.

A ſchooner belonging to Nova-Scotia was, by the violence of the gale, drove out of Stonington harbour, with only one man on board.

In Cape-Ann harbour a coaſting ſloop parted her cables and went on ſhore.

In Marblehead a fiſhing ſchooner foundered at anchor, ſhe had 400 quintals of fiſh on board, the people were all on ſhore.

A writer from Florence, in Italy, gives a melancholy account of the deſtruction made by an earthquake in Borgo San Sepolecro; about 30 houſes being ſwallowed, 150 thrown down, and upwards of a thouſand ſouls periſhed.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here the ſloop Wilmington Packet, captain Brainſby, from Wilmington, North-Carolina, by whom we have received the important intelligence, that the Convention of that ſtate had adopted the New Conſtitution, on the 20th of laſt November.

For the Adoption,	193
Againſt it,	75
Majority,	128

RICHMOND, December 3.

On Monday the twelve amendments to the conſtitution of the United States propoſed by Congreſs were agreed to by the Houſe of Delegates. This circumſtance cannot fail to give general ſatisfaction to the community at large, ſince it proves the ſincerity of thoſe who were friends to the government, when they declared in the Convention, that they would join its adverſaries in their endeavours to procure ſuch as were rational and proper, and would ſerve to remove the ſcruples and fears of the conſcientious and honeſt: For the friends of the fœderal government favoured theſe amendments even more than its adverſaries. From hence we may fairly conclude that a general union of ſentiments on this great queſtion will ſhortly take place, and that ſuch other amendments as may claim the attention of Congreſs upon ſimilar principles will be acceded to by them and us without oppoſition. The Senate is yet to decide upon the ſubject, before the adoption on the part of this ſtate is complete---but as they too are the repreſentatives of the people, and no doubt inſpired with the ſame ſentiments of patriotiſm, and wiſhes to quiet the minds of the doubtful and apprehenſive among their fellow-citizens---it would be indelicate and offenſive even to ſuppoſe that their votes on the ſubject would be different from thoſe of the Houſe of Delegates.

WILMINGTON, December 12.

Died, on Sunday the 15th ult. at his habitation near Lewis Croſs-roads, in the 53d year of his age, *Iſaac Carty*, Eſq; Colonel of the Delaware regiment, &c. and on the Tueſday following was decently interred at the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, near Duck-creek Croſs-roads.

And on Sunday, the 22d ult. in the 60th year of her age, univerſally beloved and regretted, Mrs. *Margaret Miller*, the pious and amiable ſpouſe of the Rev. Mr. John Miller, of Kent county, in this ſtate.

Laſt Sunday evening, a Mr. Elſton, on his way to Philadelphia, was attacked near Jarvis's tavern by a footpad, who demanded his money, and, upon denial, knocked him off his horſe, which he mounted and rode off with, expecting to find ſome booty in the ſaddle-bags, but being diſappointed, he turned the horſe looſe, which the owner got the next day.

Price-Current at Brandywine Mills.

Wheat 7/3 to 7/6.
Superfine flour 42/ to 42/6.
Common ditto 34/ to 36/.
Middling ditto 28/ to 30/.
Shipſtuff, per cwt. 10/6 to 11/.
Indian corn 2/6 to 3/.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 16.

In the Convention for altering and amending the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, on Friday laſt, in purſuance of the order of the day, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a draught of the New Conſtitution.------William Findley, Edward Hand, Henry Miller, James Wilſon, William Irvine, William Lewis, James Roſs, Charles Smith and Alexander Addiſon, Eſquires.

The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to appoint the Honorable William Drayton, Judge of the Fœderal Court for South-Carolina Diſtrict, vice the Honorable Thomas Pinckney reſigned; alſo the Honorable Cyrus Griffin, Judge of the Federal Court for Virginia Diſtrict, vice the Honorable Edmund Pendleton, reſigned.

In China, to make the earth fertile, it is not enough to compoſe good books of agriculture, but that there be no law which oppoſes cultivation.----It is a happy circumſtance for the United States, that the Preſident has always ſhewn a ſtrong attachment to agriculture and every other ſpecies of huſbandry. Is is to agriculture we ſhall hereafter be indebted for making us a great people. A too-unlimited foreign trade might prove our ruin.---The taxes in China do not amount to more than one-thirtieth of the produce, while every farmer in England pays one-tenth to the clergy, and two or three tenths more to the government. The Chineſe enjoy their property almoſt entire; conſequently their government, in this reſpect, is better than that of England, although it is not ſo good in regard to their perſons. The habitual and enormous diſtribution they make of the ſtrokes of the bamboo, and their arbitrary puniſhments, debaſe their ſouls, and make almoſt every Chineſe a knaviſh merchant, a cowardly ſoldier, and a diſcreditable citizen.

Married, on Friday laſt, Captain *Gwin*, of this port, to Miſs *Molly Lukens*.

From Allen's (New-London) Marine Liſt.

November 20. Arrived, ſchooner Sally, Knott, from Cape-Francois, in 21 days.

On the 29th ultimo, in lat. 25, 33, long. 73, 50, ſpoke the brig Munſter Laſs, James Lawleſs, Maſter, from the Bay of Honduras, bound to Philadelphia, having ſprung her maſts and bowſprit, and ſplit his rudder head: alſo in want of proviſions, with which Captain Knott ſupplied him, when he bore away for Cape-Francois to refit.

On the 19th ultimo, in lat. 29, long. 65, the brig Neptune, H. Perkins, from this port bound to Aux-Caves, met a gale of wind, in which he loſt his main-maſt and 32 horſes; the veſſel that ſpoke him ſupplied him with a ſpar. A number of French and Engliſh veſſels met the gale, and arrived at the Cape diſmaſted.

On the 3d and 4th inſtant was held a public examination of the pupils belonging to the *Young Ladies Academy*, in Front ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, conducted by Mr. JOHN POOR, the principal Maſter, and ſuperintended by ſeven of the Truſtees thereof, in the preſence of a conſiderable number of reſpectable citizens. This examination was conducted with good order and decorum, as uſual, during which the ſpecimens of improvement exhibited by the ſeveral ſcholars, upon cloſe trial, perhaps exceeded the expectations of moſt who were preſent. At the cloſe of the exerciſes, the following premiums were conferred by the Preſident, having been previouſly adjudged them by the Truſtees preſent, excepting thoſe for good behaviour only, which were adjudged by Mr. Poor, viz.

IN THE FIRST CLASS.

To Miſs CASSANDRA WALLIS *for excelling in*	Good Behaviour.
ANN LOXLEY	Reading.
MOLLY WALLACE	Writing.
MOLLY DOLBY	Arithmetic.
ELIZA SHUPP	Grammar.
ELIZA DOLBY	Geography.
DEBORAH HILLEGAS,	Compoſition.

IN THE SECOND CLASS.

To Miſs KITTY KUCHER *for excelling in*	Good Behaviour.
JANE VANUXEM	Reading.
MOLLY SCHAFFER	Writing.
MARTHA ROSE	Arithmetic.
SABINA SHEAFF,	Grammar.

After which the following Addreſs was delivered to the Young Ladies, by Dr. *Benjamin Say*, who was previouſly appointed to that ſervice by a board of the Truſtees:---

YOUNG LADIES!

IT has been cuſtomary in this valuable inſtitution, for one of the Truſtees to deliver an addreſs to the pupils at the cloſe of each examination; and as I have been honoured by the appointment at this time, I therefore now riſe to diſcharge that duty; if not fully to your wiſhes or expectations, depend upon it that the ſentiments flow from pure reſpect and affection for you;---but what ſhall I ſay ſo expreſſive of the emotions of my heart, as to be ſufficiently operative upon your minds how much intereſted I feel myſelf for your progreſs in uſeful knowledge! Yet feeling, in ſome meaſure, flattered, that you are convinced of my exertions for your advancement, I proceed to lay before you thoſe things which I conceive to be of ſome conſequence; but am ſure that in any point of view they can do you no injury.

You are all of you young, and have advantages, which you ought highly to prize, above numbers of others who are brought up in a great meaſure in a ſtate of ignorance, not poſſeſſing knowledge enough even to read their own native language with propriety. Obſerve them, how unenlightened their minds---clouded with errors and ſuperſtitious notions in things appertaining to uſefulneſs in this life, and the ſocial duties, which all ought to poſſeſs. But I truſt the number of theſe will be daily leſſening, ſince ſeminaries of learning are now eſtabliſhed upon this new and excellent plan, conducted by Maſters of judgment and competent knowledge. You have all the advantages which can be obtained from this mode, and the different branches of ſcience which are taught in the Young Ladies Academy, of which you are pupils, of ſpelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and compoſition, are abundantly ſufficient to unfold the latent buds of your minds, and expand their variegated beauties. But you muſt not expect that this can be done for you without attention and application on your parts, and a co-working with your Tutor, who, I am confident, poſſeſſes literary abilities fully competent to the taſk he has undertaken.

Spelling with accuracy lays a proper and ſubſtantial foundation for good reading and correct writing: for it gives facility in the

first case; and let the latter be ever so well done otherways, even with a fair hand, the words judiciously spaced, with a proper inclination, &c. yet if the spelling should be bad, the piece is much injured in the eye of the judge, and the composer censured as one possessing no, or a very slight, education. Seeing, then, that this branch of tuition is of such vast importance, I have earnestly to recommend, that you pay particular attention to it. Yet indeed every part of the whole previously enumerated is of great consequence; for with a competent knowledge of grammar, you will be enabled to trace out such errors in our language as may, through inadvertence, have crept in, and with facility to correct them: it will assist you to speak with accuracy---is of no small account in composition, and will considerably help you to read with judgment.

Arithmetic, or the knowledge of figures, is also a branch of education highly necessary for your attainment, with which you cannot dispense. It will enable you to buy or sell advantageously---cast up accounts, and in general, to transact such business as may be found occasionally necessary for yourselves, and as assisting companions to the other sex. It is also very useful and indispensably necessary, to the full attainment of a knowledge of geography, this pleasing, useful and important acquirement, which will give you a right understanding of the different countries in the known world, with the variety of climate, soil, produce, inhabitants, &c. I believe the further the grateful enlightened mind pursues the study of geography, the more will it have to admire the wonderful works of an Almighty hand, the Sovereign Governor of immensity, and have, with full conviction of heart, to exclaim with Milton-- "These are thy glorious works, Parent of good! Almighty! thine!---this universal frame."

Composition, the seventh or last branch of science to be spoken to, has for its foundation, spelling, reading, writing, and grammar. It is of no small account, for without it you cannot correspond even by letter to a friend or acquaintance, or pen down any transaction, or common daily occurrence of life, with advantage. In short, there requires very little to be said respecting its importance, as you must all be convinced of its utility in the finishing of your education.

A competent knowledge, then, of the several branches of science taught in this valuable seminary, is, perhaps, abundantly sufficient to complete the female mind.

It will be expected, doubtless, that something will be said relative to your performances; and I feel a secret and undescribable satisfaction to have it in my power thus publicly to inform you, that I have been much pleased at the several examinations at which I have had the honor of attending your exercises as a Trustee; that I have been fully sensible of your improvements in your literary pursuits. That emulation which has always been very obvious through the several classes, must reflect great credit upon yourselves, as well as honour upon your Preceptor, and furnishes a convincing proof of the extraordinary utility of this plan of education, in preference to any heretofore pursued; for I believe it is very clear, that since this mode has been adopted, the pupils have made much greater progress in their acquirements in academic knowledge, and I have no doubt but that those who are present will join me in this sentiment, that you have all done well at this time; and it must give you satisfaction to be informed, that the Trustees are much pleased with your improvement, and trust, that you will go on, with confidence and your usual ardor, to the full accomplishment of the wishes of your Parents, Preceptor and Trustees.

Now to you, my honoured young friends, who have at this time received premiums---I wish to give you all the merit you can deserve upon this occasion. You have nobly contended for the prize with very formidable and determined opponents, who disputed the ground with you inch by inch, with praise-worthy perseverence and undaunted fortitude. I hope I shall not derogate from your atchievements by informing you, that you gained the conquest, most of you, by a very small superiority; yet you have gained it by application and attention. The merit, therefore, rests with you, which, in my opinion, is sufficient encouragement to continue your exertions for the attainment of knowledge with unremitting care and attention; for, by our plan, you may obtain other premiums in twelve months, for the very branches you have gained them for at this examination, according to a late rule agreed upon by a board of your Trustees; in the mean time you may have them conferred upon you for some other parts of your education.

And to you, my worthy Young Ladies, who have not been honored with premiums at this time, what shall I say sufficiently emulating to encourage you to hold on your way. You have all, as I said before, done well. Many of you have been rewarded heretofore, and very deservingly, for your superior merit. You ought not to expect to have premiums adjudged to any of you at every examination; yet for my part I must candidly confess, that many of you are so nearly equal in knowledge to those who have just now been rewarded, that it was with some difficulty I could discriminate between you; and as those who have now received cannot be eligible at the next examination, to a reward in the several branches for which they have now been honored, some of you will unquestionably be then dignified. You have in consequence every encouragement to continue in persevering attention to your learning.

I have only to regret, that we have no more premiums to bestow, as numbers of you, who have not received them at this time, richly deserve them, for your skill and improvement.

I have no doubt but you will readily acknowledge that it is really necessary for every school or seminary of learning to establish rules or laws for the good government thereof, which may, in some instances, appear to press hard at times upon individuals:---But it is, notwithstanding, clearly proper for every one to comply strictly with them, in order to prevent confusion, and enable the pupils to advance with greater facility in their studies. I, therefore, have earnestly to advise the whole of the scholars belonging to this excellent academy to pay due attention to the rules thereof, and the salutary advice of the Master, by which means you may save yourselves trouble, and perhaps degradation. Be careful in your deportment and behaviour, both in and out of school, that you may have praise, by all who shall have the pleasure of your acquaintance.

Your performances, indeed, have been honorable to yourselves, and affords us a clear and convincing testimony of the excellent abilities of your Master, in conducting you forward in the pleasing paths of science. But, my friends, it is not enough for you only to gain knowledge, and suffer your talents to be obscured or buried in oblivion. No, you ought to exert your acquirements towards the good of your fellow-creatures, and more particularly in rendering unto the great and adorable Dispenser of all good and perfect gifts, the praise and adoration due to him, for the manifold favors he bestows upon you from time to time; taking up a determined resolution to walk in the way of his requirings-----Then will your learning be a blessing to you, and assist to obtain for you peace of mind here, and the fruition of joy, with everlasting happiness hereafter.

Permit me now to conclude this hasty address, having been honored with the appointment but a few days ago, being necessarily engaged during part of the time in important business, by informing you that your improvement in knowledge is very evident since the last public exibition, and bidding you farewell, with sincere wishes for your prosperity in all good things. I hope to meet you at the next examination, with the same laudable emulation which has heretofore been so evident amongst you.

The whole was orderly closed by a prayer.

Published by order of the Trustees,

JAMES SPROAT, President.

To our BRETHREN, *the Citizens of* NEW-JERSEY.

EVERY friend of our national prosperity must feel himself interested in your plan of maintaining your poor by means of manufactures. It is at once wise and humane. The object of the present little Address is, to recommend to you to take great care in fixing the seats of your several factories. Let them unite these three objects---1st. A fund of fuel that will not fail, or access to it.---2d. A fund of forage, that will be equal to the supply of an encreasing and accumulated population.---3d. As interior a situation as can be found, which possesses the first two requisites, that a market may be afforded for the produce of those farms, that are at present subject to a heavy expence of carting.

Let your females be taught to weave. It is more healthful than many of the sedentary employments of their sex, such as knitting, needle-work, carding and spinning. Weaving a yard of jean or plain cotton stuff is worth 7d. or 8d. specie, and a steady person may easily weave seven yards in a day: That is, 3s 6 to 4s. per day may be earned by a female weaver. A young woman that can read and write, and earn four shillings specie a day, is well endowed. No prudent young man need be afraid to marry her: This we ought to attend to among ourselves: In the mean time it is suggested, from our due regard to you likewise.

Endeavour to have a command of water. Machines that go by water may work wonders: They have enabled the British nation to advance their cotton manufactures two or three hundred per cent. in a very few years.

Look immediately to your inland navigation and main roads. Cheap carriage of raw materials, fuel and provisions, are the greatest of all aids to manufactures.

You have wisely banished your paper tender. Commerce, foreign and domestic, sickens at the sight of it. Since the fœderal constitution has removed all danger of our having a paper tender, our trade is advanced fifty per cent. How has this happened? Our monied people can trust their cash abroad, and have brought their coin into circulation. The same thing will happen to you in a year or two. A million of specie dollars have been introduced into business in this state since the peace, by persons who have come from abroad to settle among us. Would they have done this if we had a paper lawful tender? No. Nor will prudent foreigners ever introduce their money into the manufactures, internal trade or foreign commerce of a country, that has paper money, unless it be to fleece the inhabitants by profits of cent. per cent.

Look well to your habits of living. Tho' without foreign trade, do not imported spirits cost you more than all your taxes? Is this necessary? Could you not draw from your lands those excellent and wholesome substitutes---porter, ale, beer, metheglin and cyder.

Brethren of New Jersey, rouse yourselves. Let industry, œconomy, and the use of home made articles become a fashion. They will be more honorable than purple and fine linen, and will encrease the power of your country.

THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

December 4th, 1789.

Trenton, December 17, 1789.

THE General Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in New-Jersey, will be held at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on the first Tuesday in January next, of which the several Lodges under the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge will take notice.

MASKELL EWING, G. Sec'y.

Just Imported, and for Sale, by

Hewes & Anthony,

At their Store, the north side of Chesnut-street wharf,

FRESH Malaga raisins in casks and jars, and
Choice old Malaga wine, also
Teneriffe wine in pipes and hogsheads,
Gin in hogsheads,
A quantity of Boston beef of superior quality,
Picked and common mackarel,
Codfish in hogsheads,
Whale oil and spermaceti candles,
Whale bone and salmon,
Burlington pork and Connecticut beef,
New-England rum,
Rhode-Island cheese,
Eighteen chests hyson tea of best quality,
Four cases cassia,
A few bales cotton,
Russia and ravens duck,
Drillings,
Brown sheeting, and
New England tow linen,
And a few casks 20d nails.

Philad. Dec. 15. 1789.

ISAAC GRAY,

Having removed from the Country to the House lately occupied by Joseph Shoemaker, in Second street, six Doors above Race-street,

HAS FOR SALE,

GENUINE Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Red Port, Malaga, Teneriffe and Fayal wines; Old Jamaica spirits, West-India rum, brandy, geneva, sweet oil, loaf and muscovado sugars, coffee, chocolate, tea, mustard in bottles, Leiper's snuff, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, pepper, ginger, allspice, allom, copperas, indigo, best double Glouceſter and country cheese, &c.

N. B. He will acknowledge the kindness of his acquaintance and others, both in the city and country, who will please to favour him with their custom, as he trusts he shall be able to serve them to satisfaction. †

WE, the subscribers, Auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas at Newtown, for Bucks county, in an attachment, wherein Samuel Breckenridge is plaintiff, and Daniel Cahill, late of Greenwich township, Suſſex county, and state of New-Jersey, is defendant, do hereby give notice to the creditors of said defendant once more, to appear before us, with their respective demands, and proper vouchers for the same, on Tuesday, the fifth day of January next, at the house of Solomon Hart, inn-holder, in Warwick township, Bucks county aforesaid, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that the debts and credits of said defendant may be ascertained, and distribution made of his effects as the law directs. All those who neglect complying herewith may depend on being excluded from a dividend of said estate.

JOHN CARR, ANDREW LONG, and
Dec. 1, 1789. JONH KERR, Auditors. †

Philadelphia, November 27, 1789.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a NEGROE MAN, who calls himself William Liggins, supposed to be a runaway slave from the state of Virginia, at a place called Henrico; he is marked on each cheek, which appears to have been burnt in, and says he served four years to the carpenters trade with a Robert Williams. His master, or others claiming said Negroe, are desired to come, prove property and take him away, in six weeks from this date, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

For SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in East Whiteland township, Chester county, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and one from the sign of the White Horse on Lancaster road, lately in the tenure of John Smith, but at present occupied by Stephen Bowen, containing 196 acres 86 whereof are tillable, and have lately been well limed; eleven or twelve acres of the meadow are mowable, most of which can be watered, producing some of the best grass in the county, and equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood; the remainder is woodland; there are about one hundred fruit trees, many of them young, but all have borne. On said plantation is a good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with two rooms an a floor: at a small distance another dwelling-house, suitable for a tenant, also a barn and other necessary buildings, all of which have been new shingled within these four years. There are likewise two gardens enclosed with good pale fences, and a never-failing spring of excellent water within 40 yards of the house. Possession may be had the ensuing spring. The terms may be known by applying to JOSEPH BRINGHURST, and JAMES BRINGHURST, junr. in Philadelphia, or THOMAS ROSS, Esq; West-Chester.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of ISAAC BURROUGHS, late of Pitts-Grove, deceased,

A PLANTATION and Tract of Land, situate in Pitts-Grove, Salem county, and state of New-Jersey, containing, by computation, 170 acres, about 20 of which are cleared and fenced, the remainder well timbered, there are on the premises a dwelling-house and other necessary buildings, also a good Grist-mill, almost new, built on a never failing stream of water, hath plenty of custom, and is situate in a neighbourhood where great quantities of wheat is raised, and about 30 miles from Philadelphia. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, living near the premises, surviving executor, who is authorised to convey the premises in fee simple to any person or persons who shall buy the same. ¶ JOSEPH BURROUGHS.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1789.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.

HENRY FRIDAY, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the said city, to be held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the second day of January next, to answer the libel of your wife Margaret Friday, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1789.

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.

MARY BOOR, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the said city, to be held at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to answer the libel of your husband William Boor, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.

HENRY BOSSLER, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the said city, to be held at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to answer the libel of your wife Sarah Bossler, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, on the 24th of March last, did execute two notes under my hand and seal, to be paid to Lewis Steward, or order, one for nine pounds ten shillings, payable the first day of August next, and the other for the like sum of nine pounds ten shillings, payable the first instant, which notes were given to him by me for a horse, which he warranted sound, but shortly after I found defective in his eyes. I do therefore forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said notes, as I am determined not to pay either of them, until compelled by a due course of law.

November 27, 1789. ‡ ADAM BEIDLEMAN.

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumsey, Esquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the states of Pennsylvania and New-York acts of Assembly, vesting in him the sole and exclusive right of making, using, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath also petitioned Congress, and filed of record with the Secretary of the House of Representatives, plans and specifications of the said machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, using, and vending the same throughout the United States, so soon as Congress shall pass any act for granting letters patent, or for securing to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been constructed for Mr. Joseph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumsey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of assembly) by which it is clearly demonstrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all cases, double to that of the best constructed over-shot wheels, and will be still greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great saving will be introduced in the construction of mills, both by their works being originally much more simple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much easier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumsey's cylindric and pendulum saw mills, will still require much less water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their construction is more simple and cheap than any other mode now in use: the power gained by these modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All persons in the states of Pennsylvania and New-York, who are desirous of purchasing rights for constructing and using the above machines, or any others included in the aforesaid acts of Assembly, are requested to apply to the subscribers, who are duly authorised to dispose of such rights. The cylinders and some other machinery peculiar to these mills, will be prepared, if the purchasers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumsey, who will calculate the size of the said machinery for every given head of water: And in order the sooner to extend the use and benefit of these machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be disposed of for a much less premium to such persons as may make application before the first day of January next, than to those who may apply afterwards, when these machines shall be brought into more general use and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the first instance, either superintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in person, or he will instruct some skilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
ew3M JOSEPH BARNES,
September 30, 1789. JOSEPH FEW.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

Authorised by Act of Assembly, for the SALE of a

Real Estate, and a large and valuable Collection of Paintings, Engravings, &c.

Late the property of MR. ROBERT EDGE PINE, deceased.

Prizes,	No.	Lots.		Value.	Total.
1	1	A lot of ground 71 feet front on Eighth-street, and 130 feet in depth; on which is erected an elegant new brick house 42 feet front by 50 feet deep, completely finished, and well accommodated either for a large family or for a public house; a good pump in the yard; a neat garden in the rear of the house, and a court-yard in front,			5333 30-90
2	1	A lot of ground adjoining to the south side of the former, 29 feet front on Eighth-street, and 130 feet deep			1333 30-90
3	1	A fine original allegorical picture, representing the liberty and prosperity of America, 9 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 10 inches (framed)			220
4	1	Ditto, representing Mr. Garrick delivering an ode in honour of Shakespear, and surrounded by Shakespear's principal tragic and comic characters. The figure of Mr. Garrick is a real portrait and a striking likeness, 8 feet by 7 feet (framed)			220
5 *to* 8	4	Select scenes from Shakespear's plays, viz. 1 from the Tempest, 2 from King Lear, and 1 from As you like it, 7 feet by 5 feet 8 inches,		170	680
9	1	Scene in the fourth act of Hamlet idem,			160
10	1	Medea and Jason, 7 feet 10 inches, by 6 feet 6 inches,			85
11	1	A Superb full length Portrait of Mrs. Yates in the character of Medea, 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, highly finished,			85
12	1	A fine portrait of His Excellency General Washington,			60
13 *to* 21	9	Venus and Cupid; Sleeping Venus; Scenes from Shakespear; Peasant's Family; Roman Matron; Vertumnus and Pomona; Holy Family; Grecian Lady; different sizes,		40	360
22 *to* 24	3	The four Seasons from Rosalba, in crayons, well finished; Small whole length of King George II. and a Peasant's family		32	96
25 *to* 30	6	Landscape; Pastoral Concert; Vision of St. Helena; General Washington; Mad Woman in Chains; Small whole length of K. Geo. II.		22	132
31 *to* 39	9	Mr. Garrick resigning the Stage; L'Allegro from Milton; Fanny in the Maid of the Mill; Head of General Washington; Boadicia British Queen; The Seasons; Somnus and Cupid; Head of General Washington; Small whole length of a Spaniard in proper dress,		15	135
40 *to* 54	15	Various Portraits; Drawings in Chalk, finely executed; Fancy Pieces, &c. &c. in lots; also No. 52, an anatomical Figure in bronze; No. 53, a sett of Prints of the Spanish Armada, bound and finely engraved; and No. 54, a Garden scene,		8	120
55 *to* 66	12	Ditto, Ditto.		7	84
67 *to* 108	42	Paintings in Oil and Crayons; Fancy Pieces; Fruit and Flowers; Drawings in Chalk; elegant Engravings framed and glazed; Landscapes; Miniatures, &c. &c. No. 82, a Shagreen case, containing 13 antique casts,		6	252
109 *to* 118	10	Ditto, Ditto,		4 60 90	46 60-90
119 *to* 151	33	Heads, Landscapes, Fancy pieces, &c.		3	99
152 *to* 501	350	Paintings, Drawings and Prints		2	700
502-1100	599	Engravings from celebrated Paintings,		1 30-90	798 60 90
	1100	Tickets, at Ten Dollars each,			11000

There are no absolute blanks in this lottery, for it is a lottery of sale; that is, if any person should purchase the whole 1100 Tickets, he would receive property equivalent to the price paid for those tickets, rated at a very low valuation; but as these tickets will be distributed amongst many hands, and some fortunate adventurer will get a valuable house and lot for the price of only ten dollars, it follows that many others must draw prizes of less value than the price paid for a ticket; yet every adventurer will be entitled to a prize.

It is proposed to draw this lottery on the first Monday in May next, or sooner, if the tickets should be sooner disposed of.

Tickets, at ten dollars each, may be had of Dr. J. Jones, Mr. John Vaughan, Mr. George Meade, Francis Hopkinson, Esq; Mr. Heatly, General Stewart, managers appointed by law; of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-street, and of such other persons in the several States as shall hereafter be nominated, of which public notice will be given. N. B. The tickets to be sold for CASH only.

After the drawing is over, the ticket numbers, with prizes annexed, will be published, and the aventurers are to send for their respective prizes at their own expence. The prizes will not be delivered to any person but the bearer of the ticket or tickets which may draw them.

N. B. A clear title, free of incumbrance, will be given to the person who shall draw the prizes No. 1 and 2.

All prizes must be demanded within nine months after the drawing is finished.

P. S. It would have been too lengthy an advertisement for a newspaper to have particularised in this scheme all the smaller prizes; a compleat catalogue of them may be seen at Mrs. PINE's, a copy of which will be lodged with his Excellency the President of the State, as a security that no alterations will be made in the Numbers the Prizes now bear.

Philadelphia, November 21, 1789.

Northampton, November 30, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 23d day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-House, in Easton, a certain messuage and tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in Forks township, about three miles from Easton; bounded by land of Adam Dufford, Conrad Commeson, Michael Messenger and others; containing 272½ acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as late the property and estate of James Young, Esq; deceased, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

WHEREAS LYDIA, the wife of the subscriber, of New-Britain, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, hath without lawful cause eloped from my bed and board, these are therefore to forewarn all and every person or persons whatever not to deal with, nor give her credit, on my account, as I have determined not to pay any debt or debts that she shall or may contract after the date hereof. Witness my hand, the 20th day of Nov. A. D. 1789. † JOSEPH MATHEW.

AS Joseph, the husband of the subscriber, of New-Britain township, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, hath taken upon him to accuse me of elopement, necessity obliges me to justify my own character, and shew whether I have just cause or not thus publicly to lay open, in as favorable a manner as I now can, the treatment I have received from him. To say his behaviour is more like a savage than a husband would not exceed the truth. However, I shall omit several circumstances, and only mention, to prove what I say, that twice in the same night he forcibly dragged me out of doors, at which time I was obliged to take refuge in my mother's house, which is only a few poles distant. Now if this, and the like and worse conduct, which can easily be made appear, are not reasonable excuses, I leave it with an impartial public and the neighbourhood in which we live to judge.

Dec. 4th, 1789. † LYDIA MATHEW.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE equal undivided half part of a Lot of sixteen acres of LAND, more or less, situated in Solebury township, in Bucks county, 34 miles from Philadelphia, on the York road, joining Corryel's ferry on the river Delaware, with the following buildings, viz. A valuable Merchant MILL, with two pair of stones, one whereof excellent French burrs, 4 feet 2 inches diameter, the other a cullen and country stone, 4 feet diameter, three boulting chests, one with two superfine cloths, one for ship-stuff, the other a country chest, a rolling screen, two fans and hoisting works, all going by water, also a new corn kiln, and a good saw-mill newly built, adjoining the merchant mill, which cuts from 6 to 8000 feet of board per week, the carriage going back by water, very conveniently situated for logs and wheat coming to the mills tails by water in large quantities, and for conveying flour to Philadelphia by water at a low rate, the water works all going by that never failing stream known by the name of Ingham's Big Spring; also a dwelling-house, cooper's shop, stabling, and store, which is a good stand for business.

Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS PARRY, living in Moreland township, Montgomery county, or to BENJAMIN PARRY, on the premises. †

Clocks and Watches.

A VARIETY of good new and second-hand Clocks, with or without cases; an elegant musical chamber clock: Also a few new and second-hand watches, to be sold by THOMAS HOWARD, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, where all kinds of clock and watch work are done as usual. †

N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

Printer and Bookseller, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia,

(Price One Eighth of a Dollar)

Poor Will's Pocket ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1790;

Being the Second after Leap-Year.

Containing (besides the necessary Astronomical Calculations)

A TABLE of the weight and value of sundry coins, as they now pass in Great-Britain and the United States of America. Times of holding the courts of law in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Yearly and general meetings of the people called Quakers. Scale of depreciation, for the settlement of debts, as established by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. Continental scale of depreciation, as established by the late Congress. Table of interest at six per cent. Table shewing the value of any number of English guineas, French guineas, French crowns and dollars, in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Tide table for sundry places in the United States, Tables of roads. Names of the members of the new Congress; Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; Judges, Attornies and Marshals of the several district Courts of the United States; members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania; members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, &c. Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council-men of the city of Philadelphia; Judges of the Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia; City and County Commissioners; Street Commissioners; City Surveyors or Regulators; Sheriff, Coroner, &c. &c. ¶

Salem, New-Jersey, December 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold, at public vendue, on Friday, the 5th day of February next, on the premises, All the Moveable and Real Estate of Whitten Cripps, Esq; Sheriff of the county of Salem, consisting of, one horse and some cattle, 150 acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, stables, and other out houses, &c. thereon; likewise 100 acres of marsh, opposite to the said farm; also 100 acres of marsh, lying on Mill-creek, joining lands of Francis Redstreak and others; also 200 acres, more or less, in the township of Manington, joining lands of Job Shrieve and others; late the property of Whitten Cripps, Esq; Sheriff of the county of Salem; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Sinnickson, Esq; Collector of the county of Salem, and to be sold, by

¶ EDWARD SIDDON, Coroner.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1789.

On Wednesday, the 16th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-house, will be sold, at public sale,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, lying in Buffaloe township, Black Hole Valley, in the county of Northumberland, containing 300 acres, with the usual allowance of 6 per cent. surveyed in the year 1774, and patented in May 1775, being the property of Isaac Williams, of Chester county, deceased. The most part of this land appears to be good, and well timbered with white oak, white walnut and white pine, it is also well watered, and a large quantity of good meadow may be made thereon; there is a log house on it, and some land cleared, now in the tenure of Ephraim Bennet. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the south side of the north east branch of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in said county, in different patents, with the usual allowance.

303¾ acres and allowance, situate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townships, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, situate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tussy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided share of two valuable tracts of land, situate on the north and south sides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the subscriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

Mustard and Chocolate

MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two shillings* per bushel for *good clean Mustard Seed*, and in proportion for smaller quantities, at the store of the deceased, now of the subscriber, on the south side of Market street, about half way between Front and Second-streets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the said company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the business be compleated, at such times and places as they shall appoint; and in case it shall be thought necessary to call any special meetings, the same shall be done on application in writing signed by any five of the proprietors, made to the president, who shall thereupon give at least two months public notice of the time and place, in three several newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the business intended to be proposed; provided such meeting shall be at the place last appointed by the company.

To the President of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-President thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the subscribers, proprietors or share holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do requeſt that a general meeting of said proprietors may be called for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Fœderal constitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joseph Simons,) *by their attorneys,*
Levy A. Levy,) *Bernard Gratz.*

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern, Fourth-street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 31st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose mentioned in the above application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-President.*

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

Montgomery county, December 5, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, on Wednesday, the 23d of this inst. December, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Stephen Mushen, in Jenkin-town, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing 62 acres, more or less, situate in Cheltenham township, bounded by lands of Anthony Williams, jun. John Miller, and others; the buildings are good, two excellent orchards, with ten acres of meadow, and a proportion of timber, and the whole in good repair: Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John M'Laughlin, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 28th of November last, A BLACK HORSE, remarkably short bodied, rising 7 years old, some what brown about the mouth, has a long mane, which hangs on both sides of his neck, and about the middle of his rump betwixt the breadth of a penny and a dollar of hair rubbed off, his hind legs middling crooked, shod before, trots, paces and canters. Whoever takes up said horse, and gives information to the subscriber, so that he may get him again, shall have the above reward, and, if brought home, reasonable charges paid by † JAMES NESBIT.

December 6th, 1789.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the night of the 22d inst. a dark bay MARE, rising eight years old, a natural trotter, has neither brand nor ear mark, when she stands, she sets her off hind foot forward near her fore foot, about 13 hands high, shod all round. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her home, or if stolen, secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have *Eight Dollars* reward, or Three Dollars for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by

Nov. 27, 1789. § ROBERT WALLACE.

Plymouth township, Montgomery county, Nov. 6, 1789.

CAME to the Black Horse tavern on Saturday last, a BLACK HORSE, with a white snip down his face, his hind feet white, about 14 hands high, and supposed to be about 16 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. § HENRY CORSON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Best possible image.

DECEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3108.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 23.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN CONVENTION,
MONDAY, December 21, 1789. P. M.

THE Committee appointed December 11, to take into conſideration the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, &c. and report a Draught of a propoſed Conſtitution, made report in part.

Extract from the Minutes.
JOS. REDMAN, Sec'ry.

WE the People of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ordain and eſtabliſh this Conſtitution for its Government.

ARTICLE I.

Section I. THE Legiſlative power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a General Aſſembly, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

II. The Repreſentatives ſhall be choſen annually by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county in the ſtate reſpectively, on the
Tueſday of October.

III. No perſon ſhall be a Repreſentative, who ſhall not, at the time of his election, have been, the three years next preceding, an inhabitant of the ſtate, and one year next preceding an inhabitant of the city or county, in which he ſhall be choſen.

IV. The Repreſentatives from the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties, ſhall be in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants; provided that the number of Repreſentatives ſhall never be fewer than ſixty, nor more than one hundred: But each county ſhall have, at leaſt, one Repreſentative. An enumeration of the taxable inhabitants ſhall be made within three years after the firſt meeting of the General Aſſembly, and within every ſubſequent term of ten years, in ſuch manner as they ſhall, by law, direct. Until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made, the city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties of the ſtate, ſhall be reſpectively entitled to chooſe the ſame number of Repreſentatives as is now preſcribed by law.

V. The Senate ſhall conſiſt of not fewer than ſixteen, nor more than thirty-two members, choſen in diſtricts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in each diſtrict.

VI. The city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, ſhall be formed into diſtricts, containing each, as nearly as may be, ſuch a number of taxable inhabitants as ſhall be entitled to elect one Senator; but where that cannot be done, then ſuch a number of adjoining counties ſhall be formed into one diſtrict as ſhall be entitled to elect not more than three Senators.

VII. The citizens of the city of Philadelphia and of the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, qualified to elect Repreſentatives, when aſſembled for that purpoſe, ſhall, if occaſion require, at the ſame time, at the ſame places, and in the ſame manner, for every Repreſentative, elect two perſons reſident within their city or county reſpectively, as Electors of the Senator or Senators of their diſtrict.

VIII. Within days after their election, the Electors of each diſtrict ſhall meet together at ſome convenient place within the diſtrict, and elect the Senator or Senators for their diſtrict.

IX. The Senators ſhall be choſen for four years. But immediately after they ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided, as equally as may be, into four claſſes. The ſeats of the Senators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the firſt year; of the ſecond claſs, at the expiration of the ſecond year; of the third claſs, at the expiration of the third year; and of the fourth claſs, at the expiration of the fourth year: So that one fourth may be choſen every year.

X. No perſon ſhall be elected a Senator who ſhall not have reſided four years next before his election in the ſtate, the laſt year whereof ſhall have been in the diſtrict, for which he is choſen. No man ſhall be a Senator, who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty years. And no Elector ſhall be choſen a Senator.

XI. No perſon ſhall be choſen an Elector, who ſhall not have reſided in the diſtrict three years next before his election. And no perſon ſhall be choſen an Elector, who is a member of the Legiſlature, or who holds any office in the appointment of the Executive Department.

XII. Until the enumeration before mentioned ſhall be made, the number of Senators ſhall be ſixteen.

XIII. The General Aſſembly ſhall meet at leaſt once in every year; and ſuch meeting ſhall be on the
Tueſday of November.

XIV. Each Houſe ſhall chooſe its Speaker and other officers; and the Senate ſhall alſo chooſe a Speaker *pro tempore*, when the Speaker ſhall exerciſe the office of Governor.

XV. Each Houſe ſhall be the judge of elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each houſe ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day; and may be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent members, in ſuch manner and under ſuch penalties, as the Houſe may provide.

XVI. Each Houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member: And ſhall have all other powers neceſſary for either branch of a free Legiſlature.

XVII. Each Houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and, from time to time, publiſh them, excepting ſuch parts as may, in their judgment, require ſecrecy: And the Yeas and Nays of the members of either houſe, on any queſtion, ſhall, at the deſire of be entered on the journal.

XVIII. The doors of each Houſe ſhall be open, unleſs when the buſineſs ſhall be ſuch as, in their judgment, ought to be kept ſecret.

XIX. Neither houſe ſhall, without the conſent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that, in which the two Houſes ſhall be ſitting.

XX. The Senators and Repreſentatives ſhall receive a compenſation for their ſervices, to be aſcertained by law, and paid out of the treaſury of the commonwealth. They ſhall, in all caſes, except treaſon, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arreſt, during their attendance at the ſeſſion of the reſpective Houſes, and in going to and returning from the ſame; and for any ſpeech or debate in either houſe they ſhall not be queſtioned in any other place.

XXI. No Senator or Repreſentative ſhall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office, under the authority of this commonwealth, which ſhall have been created, or the emoluments of which ſhall have been encreaſed during ſuch time: And no perſon holding any office except in the militia, under this commonwealth or the United States, ſhall be a member of either houſe during his continuance in office.

XXII. When vacancies happen in either Houſe, the Speaker of that Houſe ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

XXIII. All bills for raiſing revenue ſhall originate in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; but the Senate may propoſe or concur with amendments, as in other bills.

XXIV. No money ſhall be drawn from the treaſury, but in conſequence of appropriations made by law.

XXV. Every bill, which ſhall have paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives and the Senate, ſhall, before it become a law, be preſented to the Governor. If he approve, he ſhall ſign it; but if he ſhall not approve it, he ſhall return it, with his objections, to that houſe, in which it ſhall have originated, who ſhall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconſider it. If, after ſuch reconſideration, three fifths of that houſe ſhall agree to paſs the bill, it ſhall be ſent, together with the objections, to the other houſe, by which it ſhall likewiſe be reconſidered, and if approved by three fifths of that houſe, it ſhall become a law. But, in all ſuch caſes, the votes of both houſes ſhall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the names of the perſons voting for and againſt the bill ſhall be entered on the journals of each houſe reſpectively. If any bill ſhall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it ſhall be preſented to him, the ſame ſhall be a law in like manner as if he had ſigned it, unleſs the General Aſſembly, by their adjournment, prevents it return, in which caſe it ſhall not be a law.

XXVI. Every order, reſolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives may be neceſſary (except on a queſtion of adjournment) ſhall be preſented to the Governor, and before the ſame ſhall take effect be approved by him; or, being diſapproved by him, ſhall be repaſſed by three fifths of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, according to the rules and limitations preſcribed in caſe of a bill.

ARTICLE II.

Section I. THE Supreme Executive Power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a Governor.

II. He ſhall hold his office during the term of three years; and ſhall be choſen on the Tueſday of October in every third year, by the citizens throughout the commonwealth, at the places where they ſhall reſpectively vote for Repreſentatives.

III. He ſhall not be capable of holding his office longer than nine years ſucceſſively; nor ſhall he be capable of being elected again till three years after the nine ſucceſſive years ſhall have been expired.

IV. He muſt be, at leaſt, thirty years of age; and he muſt have been an inhabitant of this ſtate during ſeven years before his election.

V. No perſon ſhall be capable of exerciſing the office of Governor, who, at the ſame time, ſhall hold any other office under this ſtate, or any office under the United States.

VI. The Governor ſhall, at ſtated times, receive, for his ſervices, a compenſation, which ſhall neither be encreaſed nor diminiſhed during the period for which he ſhall have been elected.

VII. He ſhall be Commander in Chief of the army and navy of this commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they ſhall he called into the actual ſervice of the United States.

VIII. He ſhall appoint the Chancellor, Judges, Prothonotaries, Clerks, and all other officers of this commonwealth, whoſe offices are eſtabliſhed by this Conſtitution, or ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, and whoſe appointments are not herein otherwiſe provided for. But no perſon ſhall be appointed to an office within any county, who ſhall not have reſided therein one year next before his appointment.

IX. The Governor ſhall commiſſion all the officers of this Commonwealth.

X. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the officers in each of the Executive Departments, upon any ſubject relating to the duties of their reſpective offices.

XI. He ſhall, from time to time, give to the General Aſſembly information of the ſtate of the commonwealth; and recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſſary or expedient.

XII He may, on extraordinary occaſions, convene both houſes; and in caſe of diſagreement between them with reſpect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to ſuch time as he ſhall think proper.

XII. He ſhall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

XIV. In caſe of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death or reſignation, it ſhall devolve on the Speaker of the Senate until the next annual election of Repreſentatives, when another Governor ſhall be choſen in the manner herein before mentioned.

XV. The State Treaſurer ſhall be appointed in the manner preſcribed by the twenty ſixth ſection of the firſt article of this Conſtitution: All ſubordinate officers in the Treaſury Department, Election Officers, Officers relating to the poor and highways, Conſtables and other townſhip officers, ſhall be appointed in ſuch manner as ſhall be directed by law.

ARTICLE III.

Section I. IN elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having reſided in the ſtate two years next before the days of the elections reſpectively, and paid taxes within that time, ſhall enjoy the rights of an elector. The ſons of freeholders, of the age aforeſaid, ſhall be entitled to vote, though they have not paid taxes.

II. All elections ſhall be by ballot, except thoſe by perſons in their repreſentative or public capacities, which ſhall be *viva voce*.

III. If elections are not properly attended, attendance on them ſhall be enforced by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Section I. THE houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall have the ſole power of impeachment.

II. All impeachments ſhall be tried before the Senate, and the Chancellor of the commonwealth ſhall preſide therein. When ſitting for that purpoſe, the Senate ſhall be on oath or affirmation: no perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members preſent.

III. Judgment in caſes of impeachment ſhall not extend further than to removal from office, and diſqualification to hold any office of honor, truſt, or profit under this commonwealth; but the party convicted ſhall nevertheleſs be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and puniſhment according to law.

ARTICLE V.

Section I. THE Judicial Power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a High Court of Chancery and a Supreme Court, the juriſdiction of each of which ſhall extend over the ſtate; in the Courts of Chancery and of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery herein after mentioned; in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Regiſter's Court and Court of Quarter Seſſions for each county; and in ſuch other courts as the Legiſlature may, from time to time, eſtabliſh. But no ſpecial commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery ſhall be iſſued.

II. The Chancellor of the commonwealth, the Judges of the Supreme court, and the Judges of the ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas ſhall be commiſſioned and hold their offices during good behaviour; and ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for their ſervices a compenſation, which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office: But the Governor may remove any of them on the addreſs of two thirds of each branch of the Legiſlature.

III. The Chancellor, in addition to the other powers and duties of his office, ſhall cauſe to be tried, by a jury, ſuch material facts as either party ſhall require to be ſo tried; provided a ſpecification of the facts be made in writing.

IV. The Supreme Court and the ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas ſhall, beſides the powers uſually exerciſed by ſuch courts, have the powers of a court of Chancery ſo far as relates to the obtaining of evidence from places without the ſtate.

V. Until it ſhall be otherwiſe directed by the Legiſlature, the ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the following manner. The ſtate ſhall, by law, be divided into circuits, any of which ſhall include not more than nor fewer than counties: A Preſident ſhall be appointed for the ſeveral courts in each circuit; who, during his continuance in office, ſhall reſide within ſuch circuit; and one Judge ſhall be appointed from every county within ſuch circuit, who, during his continuance in office, ſhall reſide within ſuch county. Such Preſident and Judges, or any

three of them, ſhall be the Judges who ſhall compoſe the ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas.

VI. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas reſpectively, during their continuance in office, ſhall, the Preſident being one of them, be Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders, for each of the counties within the ſaid circuits reſpectively: But they ſhall not hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in any county, when the Judges of the Supreme Court, or ſome of them, ſhall be ſitting in the ſame county.

VII. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas reſpectively ſhall, during their continuance in office, be Juſtices of the Courts of Quarter Seſſions for each of the counties within the ſaid circuits reſpectively: And they ſhall, when ſitting in a county, compoſe the Orphans Court and Regiſter's Court for that county: But the Judge, who ſhall reſide therein, and the Regiſter of Wills may, at all other times, hold ſuch courts, ſubject to the reviſion and decrees of the Orphans Court upon appeal or otherwiſe.

VIII. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas ſhall have the like powers with the Judges of the Supreme Court to iſſue writs of Certiorari to the Juſtices of the Peace within the ſeveral counties reſpectively, and to cauſe their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and juſtice to be done.

IX. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas ſhall be Conſervators of the Peace within the ſeveral counties of the circuits, in which they ſhall be empowered to hold courts.

X. A Court of Chancery ſhall be eſtabliſhed within each of the ſaid circuits, except that in which the high Court of Chancery ſhall be ſtatedly held, and the Preſident of the ſaid Courts of Common Pleas reſpectively ſhall hold the ſame, and be ſtiled the Chancellor of ſuch circuit: He ſhall poſſeſs and exerciſe therein the like powers with the Chancellor of the commonwealth, except the power of granting injunctions to ſtay the proceedings or ſuſpend the judgments of any common law courts: The mode of proceeding ſhall be the ſame as ſhall be uſed in the High Court of Chancery. From any interlocutory or final decree in the Chancery of any circuit, there ſhall be an appeal to the Chancellor of the commonwealth.

XI. A competent number of Juſtices of the Peace for each county ſhall, from time to time, be aſcertained by law, and the citizens of each county reſpectively ſhall, at the general election, chooſe double that number, or of the vacancies that may happen, and return their names to the Governor, who ſhall appoint and commiſſion, for years, if ſo long they behave themſelves well, half of the number ſo elected and returned: But this mode of appointment may be altered as the Legiſlature ſhall, by law, direct.

XII. A Regiſter's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of adminiſtration, and an office for the recording of deeds ſhall be kept in each county.

XIII. Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Peace and Orphans' Courts, Recorders of Deeds, Regiſters of Wills and Sheriffs, ſhall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they reſpectively ſhall be officers. And circuit officers ſhall keep their offices in ſome county town within their circuits reſpectively.

XIV. The ſtile of all proceſs ſhall be *The Commonwealth of Pennſylvania:* All proſecutions ſhall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and ſhall conclude, *againſt the peace and dignity of the ſame.*

ARTICLE VI.

Section I. Sheriffs and Coroners ſhall, at the places of the election of Repreſentatives, be choſen for three years, by the citizens of each county reſpectively; two perſons ſhall be choſen for each office, one of whom for each ſhall be commiſſioned by the Governor; no perſon ſhall continue in the office of Sheriff more than three years ſucceſſively.

II. The freemen of this commonwealth ſhall be armed and diſciplined for its defence: The militia officers ſhall be appointed in ſuch manner, and for ſuch time, as ſhall be by law directed.

ARTICLE VII.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the eſtabliſhment of this Conſtitution, ſhall be as valid againſt the commonwealth, under this Conſtitution, as they have been heretofore.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section I. A ſchool or ſchools ſhall be eſtabliſhed in each county for the inſtruction of youth, and the ſtate ſhall pay to the maſters ſuch ſalaries as ſhall enable them to teach at low prices.

II. The arts, ſciences and all uſeful learning ſhall be promoted in one or more univerſities.

III. Religious ſocieties and corporate bodies ſhall be protected in their rights, immunities and eſtates.

☞ The committee informed the Convention, that they would be prepared this day to report the Bill of Rights, to be prefixed to the ſaid Conſtitution.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER VIII.

On the means of preſerving Public Liberty.

WHEN a ſyſtem of national freedom hath been eſtabliſhed by great exertions, it becomes an intereſting enquiry how it ſhall be beſt preſerved. The ſpeculative Philoſopher, and the practical Stateſman have united their endeavours to anſwer this queſtion.

A natural thirſt for power in the human mind, with the emoluments ſpringing from authority, tend to a general encroachment on the rights of human nature—Even patriots and honeſt men have their weakneſs, paſſions, and appetites, and in little inſtances may be tyrants, while they wiſh for general freedom.

Many ſyſtems have been formed which in theory appear almoſt perfect—many checks have been deviſed; ſtill there are, and we muſt expect there will be, abuſes of power, until the nature of man is delivered from its preſent imperfections. In every ſtate ſome perſon or perſons muſt be repreſentatives of the public, in whoſe hands the power of the whole is lodged, for general protection; and without this inveſtiture of public authority, to reſtrain and puniſh, the wicked will be a ſcourge to all within their reach; and it is alſo poſſible, that the very perſons who are cloathed with public power may become cruel and unjuſt. Without power in ſome national head, anarchy will be the ſtate of man, every one will retaliate and abuſe as his paſſions dictate, which is the worſt of tyrannies: with power the rulers of a nation may do injury, for man is frail—great men may misjudge—good men may fall.

To give any man unlimited power, is a greater temptation than ought to be placed before a frail being: at the ſame time, placing too many checks on rulers is in effect diſmembering the body, and deſtroys its energy of action and of defence, both againſt foreign enemies and its own evil ſubjects. So far as we may judge from American experience, a nation of freemen, in modelling their government, are more apt to err in overlimiting, than in giving too great ſcope to the power of rulers—In both caſes the conſequence is nearly the ſame; for when the citizens find their conſtitutional government cannot protect and do juſtice, they will throw themſelves into the hands of ſome bold uſurper, who promiſes much to them, but intends only for himſelf; and in this way very many free ſtates have loſt their liberties. The forming a conſtitution of government is a ſerious matter—the ſpirit of deliberation and conceſſion, with which it hath been taken up by the citizens at large, and thus far carried into effect, is a new event in the hiſtory of mankind. The preſent conſtitution of the United States appears to embrace the eſſential principles both of freedom and energy in national operations; ſtill very little dependence is to be made on this conſtitution, as a future ſafeguard to the American liberties.—I would by no means undervalue thoſe ſyſtematic productions, which we call the conſtitution of the ſeveral ſtates, and of the whole—they expreſs our preſent ideas of the rulers power and duty, and the ſubjects right—they are a written baſis on which national habits will be formed, and in this way will cheriſh ſentiments of freedom and retard the riſe of oppreſſion—on theſe your children will look as maxims of their fathers wiſdom, but if they have no other protection, the luſt of thoſe who have opportunity will undetermine their privileges. Every generation muſt aſſert its own liberties; and for this the collective body of people muſt be informed. A general diffuſion of ſcience, in every claſs of people, is the true cauſe of that new ſeries of events which have taken place in the United States. In every other country a great proportion of the people are unacquainted with letters—In ſeveral great and civilized kingdoms of Europe, it is but a comparative few who can read and write. The vaſt number of well meaning and ignorant people become inſtruments of ſuperior policy, to oppoſe every effort of national freedom; but in America there is no order or great number of people, who can be made ſubſervient to ſuch ungenerous purpoſes.—The late war was a war of the people—general information convinced them of its juſtice and that their all was endangered; hence ſprang their unanimity, exertion and patience; and a traitor could in no point of the country find either aſylum or aid.

The formation of our preſent government by the deliberation of three million citizens, is the higheſt evidence, and the greateſt effect we have yet ſeen from general information.

The ſame cauſes which have given you victory, and a conſtitution combining the rights of man with the powers of government, will certainly be ſufficient to preſerve national liberty, and make your children as free as their fathers. A few enlightened citizens may be dangerous; let all be enlightened, and oppreſſion muſt ceaſe, by the influence of a ruling majority; for it can never be their intereſt to indulge a ſyſtem incompatiable with the rights of freemen. Thoſe inſtitutions are the moſt effectual guards to public liberty, which diffuſe the rudiments of literature among a people.

Let the moſt perfect conſtitution finite wiſdom can deviſe be adopted; if ſucceeding generations become ignorant—if a large part of the people are deſtitute of letters, their pious patrimony will be cheated from their hands; not, perhaps, by violence, but by a courſe of artful meaſures, againſt which ignorant men have no defence.

A man declaiming for liberty, and ſuffering his children to grow up without education, acts moſt abſurdly, and prepares them to be licentious, but not free.

The road to preferment is open to all, and the common citizen may ſee his children poſſeſs the firſt offices of ſtate, if endowed with genius, honeſty and ſcience; having ſuch incentives to fidelity, the remiſs parent is unpardonable. As the beſt preſervative of national liberty, the public ought to patronize inſtitutions to inſtruct the children of poor people; for, give them knowledge and they will never be the inſtruments of injuring mankind. A few incautious expreſſions in our conſtitution, or a few ſalaries of office too great for the contracted feelings of thoſe who do not know the worth of merit and integrity, can never injure the United States, while literature is generally diffuſed, and the plain citizen and planter reads and judges for himſelf.

The American legiſlature could not do an act more favorable to general humanity, liberty and virtue, than to endow the Univerſities, riſing in almoſt every ſtate, with ſuch funds in the unlocated territory, as would enable them to furniſh the beſt means of inſtruction, and at an eaſy rate, to the ſons of thoſe who have moderate wealth.—Diſſeminate ſcience thro' all grades of people, and it will for ever vindicate your rights, which are now well underſtood and firmly fixed. Science will do more than this, it will break the chains, and unbolt the priſon doors of deſpotiſm. At the preſent moment, France is an inſtance of its influence—The wealthy ſubjects of that country are become enlightened, and thus determined to be free. O France! I love thee and thy ſons—when my nightly ſupplication forgets to aſk a bleſſing on thy great exertions, and on thy councils, I ſhall loſe my claim of being a chriſtian.——Auguſt Empire! Many of thy ſons are among the learned; how often have I drank improvement and pleaſure from their pens; but I fear, I greatly fear, that the vaſt maſs of thy ſubjects are not ſufficiently informed in the nature of freedom, to receive from Heaven and preſerve ſo rich a gift.

SALEM, December 8.

A large pond in the town of Brookfield has lately ſtagnated, by which means cart-loads of fiſh have died and floated aſhore. This is a real calamity to thoſe people living near it, who depended chiefly upon fiſhing for a ſubſiſtence.

WORCESTER, *(Maſſachuſetts)* December 10.

The Proprietors of the cotton manufactory in this town have lately erected buildings ſuitable for the purpoſe, and taken other meaſures to carry on the buſineſs extenſively.—A large quantity of fuſtians, jeans, and ſome pieces of corduroy, are now ready for ſale. Experiments have been made by purchaſers, of the wear of theſe cloths, and it is with pleaſure we can aſſure the public, that thoſe made in Worceſter will laſt, and retain their colour and beauty, nearly double the time of thoſe of the ſame fineneſs and price, made in England.

A few weeks ſince, there was a piece of lawn made in Sutton, which was ſpun 28½ double ſkeins to the pound, nearly one half of it by a girl about 14 years old; there were 10¼ yards of the cloth, three quarters and one nail wide, which weighed 13 ounces.

BOSTON, December 5.

INCREASE OF COMMERCE.

We inform, as evidencing this, that *one hundred and eighty two* ſhips and veſſels have arrived in this port, ſince the 4th of Auguſt laſt, from Foreign parts. The number of veſſels building, rigging and repairing in this harbour, and in the ſeveral rivers, is another evidence of increaſing navigation.

NEW-YORK, December 12.

This city is now the ſeat of the national government: Every wiſe and benevolent inſtitution ſhould be eſtabliſhed, which may tend to procraſtinate the period, when it may be thought neceſſary to take another reſidence. Perhaps no city can boaſt a ſuperior police—ſtill the power of prejudice may ſometimes prove paramount to legal reſtraints—but however ſtrong the force of habit may be, there is one plan that may be adopted, which will, in its effects, contribute to the moſt cordial acquieſcence in every wiſe and ſalutary public regulation; and that is, the inſtitution of public ſchools, at the public expence, to which all ranks and denominations of children may have free acceſs: Againſt ſuch an inſtitution it is not poſſible that a prejudice can exiſt in the mind of any man, who ever felt a ſpark of benevolence towards his fellow-creatures.—What are all the external ornaments that art can beſtow to embelliſh a city, compared with the beauties of a well regulated ſociety? Peace and good order are the attendants on knowledge and information: More than half the evils we ſuffer ſpring from ignorance.—The great body of the citizens is formed of the middling and lower claſſes of the people: Let them be inſpired with high notions of freedom, and at the ſame time be kept in ignorance—and the work of government will be rendered an arduous and difficult taſk. It will be impoſſible to maintain peace and good order, without being tyrannical; but if to the bleſſings of freedom, you add thoſe of eduation, ſubmiſſion to government will be the reſult of ſentiment: The people, underſtanding their true intereſts, will ſee that liberty and licentiouſneſs are diſtinct ideas, and that the ſecurity of freedom conſiſts in obedience to the laws. When the public tranquility is founded on theſe principles, it is not liable to ſhocks and fluctuations: Every reſident is inſpired with confidence in his perſonal ſecurity—the adminiſtration of public buſineſs is proſecuted with ſpirit and dignity—commerce and arts flouriſh, and the whole face of affairs aſſume a pleaſing and encouraging aſpect. Expence incurred on ſuch an occaſion, is the moſt provident œconomy.

Dec. 16. The public are requeſted to beware of counterfeit certificates of thoſe generally denominated Barber's; of which we are informed, that ſeveral gentlemen in the city of Albany have been impoſed on with large ſums. They are very artfully executed, and it is next to an impoſſibility to diſcover the deception.

The ſtupendous monuments of antiquity which excite the admiration of modern times, ought at the ſame time to fill our hearts with gratitude to heaven, for amending the condition of mankind in ſuch manner, that a few haughty deſpots do not command the wealth of the world, and the labour of millions of ſlaves, by which means only, ſuch aſtoniſhing works could have been erected.

How much better is it to employ the wealth of this world in forming inſtitutions for promoting uſeful knowledge, and leſſening the infelicities of exiſtence, than to ſuffer human vanity to erect monuments of pride and ambition, which ſtamp indelible infamy on the degraded character of the age in which they are founded.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to a gentleman in New-Haven, dated Auguſt 30, 1789.

"It is extremely gratifying, my dear Sir, to have ſpent the laſt ſix months in this country—where, next to the American revolution, the greateſt and moſt wonderful ſcenes are unfolding. The progreſs of truth and reaſon is beyond calculation. We might have believed from theory, that government would meliorate—that the people might diſcover in time that as laws are made for them, they ought to be made by them—that Kings ſhould be but Executive Magiſtrates, and therefore ſubject to the laws. But when we conſider the ſlow and almoſt imperceptible progreſs of ſuch ideas from the days of Magna Charta to the laſt revolution in England, their retrogade motion from the time of the great Henry, to Louis XVIth. in France, and their dormant ſtate for many ages in all the reſt of Europe, it is aſtoniſhing that ſo many events of this nature ſhould be crowded into fifteen years. It is but ſince the American war that the faculty of thinking has been by any means general in France. The example of America in her theoretical ideas of liberty has certainly been a great thing for France. But greater, if poſſible, will be her example in the developement of theſe ideas in her government. The Conſtitution of France, which is in a good degree of forwardneſs, will be as nearly like the American, as is conſiſtent with having an hereditary Chief Magiſtrate. If they had not a King on hand, they would not create one. They will now preſerve him, with ſuch powers as the people chooſe to delegate to their Executive Chief. And he will gladly accept of what they may give him, acknowledging the ſource from whence it flows, the *jus divinum* of his fellow citizens.

"The other nations of Europe have now an example nearer home—and they will ſoon follow it. The goſpel of civil liberty will run and be glorified—nations are coming to its light, and Kings to the brightneſs of its riſing. It cannot be ten years before Germany, Spain and South America will be free: How many other ſtates will precede, and how many follow them cannot be known; but all Europe muſt do one or the other. One principal occaſional cauſe of theſe revolutions, is the immenſe national debts accumulated by the expenſive wars of the preſent century. Spain finds a deficiency of eighty millions. The Emperor's dominions are exhauſted by war and taxes. No ſovereign in Europe can impoſe a new tax, without the conſent of the people, for France could not do it. Spain muſt aſſemble her Cortes, or ſubmit to a bankruptcy, either of which is the direct road, and the firſt, the beaten road, to a revolution. Aſſembling the Notables here, has done the ſame thing."

Dec. 17. We hear that on Tueſday laſt, the cargoe of the ſloop Betſy, John Ingraham, Maſter, from New-London, was ſeized by the Collector of this diſtrict, in conformity to the 29th ſection of the act for regulating the coaſting trade. A hogſhead of rum and ſome other articles, being found on board, which had been inſerted in the manifeſt after it had been ſworn to and certified by the Collector at New-London.

RICHMOND, December 10.

Beware of counterfeit half and whole piſtoles, now circulating. They are very thick on the edges, riſe in the middle, and are much heavier than the good ones. It is ſaid they were made by one John Hughes, a ſilverſmith in Surry; ſeveral of them were paſſed in Williamſburg, by Jerry Banks, a free mulatto, and a white man by the name of James Holt, who has turned ſtates evidence.—Hughes has been an old offender, and once before had a trial at the General Court, and at another time by the court of Glouceſter county, from whence he broke jail and made his eſcape.

PITTSBURGH, November 28.

By Simon M'Grew, lately from Detroit, we are informed, that while at that place, a veſſel had arrived with cannon and ſtores for the garriſon, which is now making very ſtrong, and there is every appearance of an intention to hold it againſt force.

It is with regret we announce to the public, the death of the Hon. Samuel H. Parſons, one of the Judges of the weſtern territory. He had accompanied Capt. Heart as far as the Salt Lick, on his way to Glahago, and was on his return, down Beaver creek,

in a canoe, with one man, when coming over the falls, the canoe was dashed to pieces, and they both were drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 23.*

A writer in the Gazette of the United States, printed at New-York, under the ſignature of the National Moniter, ſays, "There are characters in the world of ſo wretched a caſt, that the leaſt diſappointment in their purſuits, inſpires them with chagrin and vexation---and when precipiated into deſpair of ever effecting their deſigns, in any degree, they are hurried by the impulſe of malignant paſſions, into the moſt unwarrantable exceſſes: With ſuch perſons the happineſs or miſery of mankind are words without a meaning. Some of this ſtamp, while they felt their conſequence in times which required, in one direction or another, every ſpecies of talents, or degree of abilities, however inferior, conducted in ſuch manner, as to impreſs favorable ſentiments of their honeſty; but when the hour of cool diſcuſſion arrived, and a *ſelection* of the beſt endowments for important public purpoſes became neceſſary, and in conſequence thereof *they* were neglected, an indifferent, uninformed ſpectator, to hear their diſmal ravings, would think the world coming to an end---that on our proſpects reſted horror and deſpair---and that the perſons, to whom the management of public affairs *is* committed, are the moſt unprincipled of mankind. As "Sol's bleſt beams turn vinegar more ſour," theſe perſons appear to have a deeper tinge, and a ſtronger bitterneſs added to the gall of their envy, at the pleaſing proſpects which attend our country: A more perfect union of the ſtates---a happier blending of their intereſts---that annihilation of local prejudices---and our riſing to real, ſolid independence, and importance, in the ſcale of Empire, as a nation, appear to fill their minds with a horrid group of ſpectres, monarchy, ariſtocracy and deſpotiſm: That conſtitution, which is the rich reward of all our conflicts in the field, and the reſult of the deliberations in the cabinet, of our beſt and moſt enlightened Stateſmen and Heroes, is a rock of offence to theſe troublers of our Iſrael---and to depreciate its excellencies, to embarraſs its operation, and to villify its adminiſtration, are the precious employment of a knot (a ſmall one however) of uneaſy, ſelf opinionated, diſappointed men: Such characters, in greater or leſs proportions, are to be found in every country; but if properly watched by a wiſe and vigilant people, their machinations, ſo far from producing the miſchief *they* intend, may ſerve as a ſtimulus to keep up the vital circulations in the body politic.

"The wiſdom and magnimity of the United States diſcovered in their peaceably adopting a free and efficient ſyſtem of fœderal government, hath contributed more to exalt the American character in the view of the civilized and refined nations of Europe, than all our unparalelled exertions in effecting the late revolution; for the impulſes of wiſdom, in deliberate reflection, touch the fineſt ſprings in the human mind, while the influence of oppreſſion rouſes only the paſſions to momentary reſentment: From *this circumſtance*, more than from all others, combined, the wiſe and virtuous anticipate our riſing glory, as a nation; but while the friends of our country exult in this proſpect, ſo abſurd and inconſiſtent are others, that they take delight in contemplating a picture, created by their own gloomy fancies, in which darkneſs and ſhades ſo predominate, that ſcarce a gleam of light appears: This they are continually holding up to view, that they may, if poſſible, degrade the people in their own eſtimation; but this "leaven of iniquity will not work,"---peace and tranquility are ſo juſtly preferable on their own account, to tumult and inſecurity---and we have ſuffered ſo much from following the advice and counſel of thoſe who now ſeek to diſturb the public mind, that our National Government, poſſeſſing the general confidence, ſhall continue to appreciate and gather ſtrength, till, rooted and grounded in the affections of the people, all the powers of darkneſs ſhall mot be able to ſhake it."

From the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

L'ORIENT, October 15.

Extract of a letter from Mons. de Ville le Roux, *to his Conſtituents at l'Orient, dated Paris, October 5.*

I ARRIVED at Verſailles, having paſſed without hindrance through the body of women---This day I found the Aſſembly deliberating on the King's anſwer reſpecting the Bill of Rights, and the Conſtitution decreed by us.

I ſhall now only inform you, that when the Duke de Liancourt ſaw it, and the debates that followed, he aſſured Mr. Kervegant, that he had ſeen the King previous to his coming to the Aſſembly, and that his Majeſty had ſaid, That "*the National Aſſembly ſhall be ſatisfied with him that day. I have accepted, purely and ſimply, the articles of the Conſtitution, and the Bill of Rights. We underſtand one another. They wiſh for what is right, and ſo do I. And I now leave you to go to the chace.*"

From the immenſe number of people that appeared, I apprehended, that the body of women were on their way: In approaching the avenue, I found the Life-Guards on horſe-back, with ſword in hand.---I trembled for them, as they had aggravated the hunger of the people, by giving a ſplendid repaſt ſome days before, where a profuſion of every kind of food was ſeen.---I thought force was not a proper remedy to oppoſe to a body of women, that were to be calmed by more gentle means: That the barrier, however ſtrong, would not ſhut them from the avenue of the throne---for the event proved that it was ineffectual. They entered into the King's apartments, where he received them with affability, and promiſed he would iſſue new orders for a freſh ſupply of proviſions.

While all the preceding circumſtances were taking place, we held the ſeſſion at the Aſſembly. The deputies of the Pariſian women, having a ſpeaker at their head, demanded the entrance of the hall----they were accordingly introduced at the bar, and told their complaints. The debates then turned upon deviſing a method for the better providing proviſions for Paris---every one was propoſing his ideas---when a multitude of women preſented themſelves at the door, and were diſtributed by claſſes into the different ſeats, and by degrees introduced themſelves into the galleries.---The deliberations continued notwithſtanding, a great part of which were applauded.---When the decrees paſſed, a number of women ſpread themſelves over the Hall, and occupied the Clergymen's ſeats that they had left vacant.

We were upon the point of retiring, when the Preſident annouuced to us that the King had purely and ſimply accepted the Bill of Rights, and the articles of the Conſtitution. We were then once more informed that the King's conſcience had been ſurpriſed. I left the room---the women and a number of deputies ſtill remaining.

Several reports having circulated that the King was preparing to depart for Paris, and the National Aſſembly not having received any official accounts thereof, they reſolved, that the perſon of the King and they were inſeparable. A deputation of 36 were named to inform the King of it. Two of us were diſpatched to the King to know whether his determination was to leave Verſailles or not, he anſwered, that in one hour he, the Queen, and his children ſhould ſet out for Paris. A ſhort time after I left the palace, in the midſt of the ſoldiers, who ſhewed every mark of reſpect to the people and their deputies.----I had not been to the palace a long time before---I think I ſhould not be fond of returning at ſo dull a moment.----The *Oeil-de-bœuf* was filled with people in the greateſt conſternation. In the room adjoining to the King's cabinet, was the Queen in tears, with the King's aunt and ſiſters, endeavouring to deviſe means for conſolation. She appeared too deeply affected to be ſenſible of their efforts.---The perſon that ſpoke to the King, received this anſwer---"*I am exceedingly grateful for the new proof the National Aſſembly have given me of their attachment. I never will ſeparate myſelf from them.--I ſhall depart in an hour with the Queen and my children, for Paris---and there I ſhall have a room prepared for the National Aſſembly to continue their debates in.*"---We afterwards returned to the Aſſembly, where M. NECKAR's ſyſtem of Finance was accepted with ſome few amendments. In the mean time the King departed with his family for Paris."

A letter from a principal houſe in Amſterdam, dated the 14th September, 1789, received at Boſton, informs, "That American bonds, bearing five per cent. intereſt, fell on the exchange at two per cent. above par, and thoſe bearing intereſt of four per cent. from 96 to 99 per cent. and riſing. This is the happy effect of your new fœderal government."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Oct. 10.

"Something of importance is thought to be now on the tapis, as the King has been more than uſually employed with his Miniſter in the cabinet for ſome days paſt. Time can only develope it. Couriers are frequently paſſing from here into Italy. Many reports are in circulation, but none that ſeem to carry an air of truth. All the garriſons in the kingdom are augmented-----the frontiers well guarded, and a proper attention is ordered to the ſea-coaſts, and the iſlands of Majorca, Minorca and Ivaca."

Married, on Thurſday evening, by the Right Rev. Biſhop White, Mr. Robert Wharton, Merchant, to Miſs Solome C. Chancellor, of this city.

On Thurſday, the 19th ult. departed this life, the reverend JAMES WATT, in the 48th year of his age and 22d of his miniſtry as paſtor of the Preſbyterian church at Cold Spring, on Cape-May. He was a kind and good neighbour, a faithful friend, a father to the poor, a uniform chriſtian and ſound preacher. During life he was much beloved, and at his death univerſally lamented, this was evidenced by the great numbers who attended his funeral, on which occaſion a ſermon was preached by the rev. John Stancliff, from Acts vii. 60, laſt clauſe---"And when he had ſaid this he fell aſleep."

On the 20th Nov. laſt, the ſchooner Nancy, Capt. Matthew Travers, on her paſſage from Baltimore to Savannah, to the ſouthward of Charleſton, fell in with a brig---all her ſails looſe---no perſon on board, nor any papers that led to a diſcovery of the veſſel's name, from whence ſhe came, or where bound to.---There were no proviſions on board; which makes it appear probable ſhe was abandoned on that account; her hold being clear of water. She appears Spaniſh built. Capt. Travers manned her, and carried her into Savannah; where ſhe now lies, under the care of William Hunter and Co. who will, on application, give every information in their power reſpecting her.

By a veſſel from North-Carolina, arrived at New-York, letters are received, dated the 2d inſt. which confirm the account received ſome days ſince, of the adoption of the New Conſtitution by that ſtate, on the 20th ult.

Arrivals at Boſton, December 10. Brig Katy, Smith, in 28 days from Martinique, Nov. 24. in lat. 49. long. 70. ſpoke the Brig ---------, Watts, from Surrinam, bound to Boſton.

Brig Charlotte, Noble, from Liverpool.

Brig Boſton and Liverpool Packet, Loud, in 48 days from Liverpool---Left there, Brig ------, Dyer, belonging to Portland; Nov. 20. in lat. 48. long. 40, ſpoke Brig Plymouth, from S. Carolina, bound to Plymouth, (Eng.) out 30 days.

Brig Betſey, Wales, in 20 days from Baltimore; Nov. 30, in lat. 37. long. 73. 44. Captain Wales fell in with a Schooner from Virginia, bound for Rhode-Iſland, Captain Maſon, maſter; the Schooner being full of water, and the pumps choaked, Captain Wales took the Captain and crew on board, and brought them into this port.

Brig Gov. Parry, from Barbados.

Brig Panther, Perkins, from Port-au-Prince.

Sloop Stock, Ruſſel, in 38 days from Guadaloupe, who in lat. 22. long. 64. ſpoke Sloop Polly, Smith, belonging to Rhode-Iſland. Captain Smith, on his paſſage from Madeira, ſprung a leak, and had been into St. Martins to repair, and was then home-bound, all well.

On the 17th October, Captain Wall, in the Britiſh Channel, ſpoke the Brig Nancy, Captain Shrewſbury, of Philadelphia, from Havre-de Grace, bound to Philadelphia. On the 23d, in lat. 43. long. 65, ſpoke the Ship Rebecca, Captain Folgier, of Boſton; all well.

From Allen's (New-London) Marine Liſt.

December 3. Arrived here, ſloop ------, Jacob Williams, from Guadaloupe and St. Martins, in 33 days.----Off Cape Hatteras, ſpoke ſloop Polly, Wright, from Point Petre, bound to this port.

December 4. Arrived here, ſloop --------, White, belonging to New-Haven----ſpoke ſloop Betſy, Snow, in the Horſe-Race, outward bound; who informed he had two horſes drowned on deck.

Touched in here, Packet Telemaque, Nicholas Lotellier, Eſq; Commander, from Bourdeaux, in 76 days, bound to New-York, in diſtreſs, being ſhort of proviſions, water &c.

December 9, Arrived, ſloop Governor Parry, Northey, from Barbados, in 30 days, with whom came paſſenger Captain Thomas Philips, of Middletown.

Two brigs and three ſloops from the Weſt-Indies, unknown, at Tarpaulin Cove, belonging this way.

JOHN OLDDEN,

Has removed his ſtore to the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, a few doors above Second-ſtreet, in the houſe lately occupied by Benjamin Harbeſon, where he has for ſale a general aſſortment of Merchandize, imported in the lateſt veſſels from Europe, viz.

Broadcloths,
Duffils, Coatings,
Flannels,
Wilton carpeting,
Shallons,
Calimancoes,
Ozenbrigs,
Corduroys,
Velverets,
Royal ribs,
Fuſtians,
Printed cottons,
7-8 and 6-qr. kentings,
Powder,
Plain muſlins,
Muſlin aprons & handkerchiefs,
Pins 4 and 4 1-2 pound,
Whitechapel and common needles,
Plated & common ſhoe-buckles
Ruſſia ſheetings,
Brown linens,
Holland tapes, No. 25.
Harlem laces, No. 0 to 10.
Cotton, linen & ſilk handkerchiefs,
Sewing ſilks,
Sattinets.

Together with an extenſive variety of plain and ornamental frame looking-glaſſes, tin in boxes, red lead, white ditto dry and ground in oil, copper bottoms and ſheets, magneſe, whiting, yellow and ſtone oker, Pruſſian blue, block tin, lead in pigs, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glaſs, iron wire, copper tea-kettles, braſs kettles from 1 to 6 gallons, venetian red, patent yellow, gold and ſilver leaf, &c. &c. 6 w.

A GENTLEMAN who underſtands the art of making French Brandy out of rye and a few other ingredients, the whole amounting to a ſmall ſum---is willing to communicate his knowledge to any gentleman, who wiſhes to obtain the ſame at a reaſonable charge. Enquire of the Printers. ‡

This Day is publiſhed, by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

BOOKSELLER,

The corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets, in one large vol. 12mo. (Price 10ſ.) Alſo *in one vol. royal octavo (which will be ſold for three months at 15ſ; afterwards at 16ſ8.)*

A COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING:
One main object of which is to eſtabliſh a plain and permanent STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION.

To which is prefixed,

A RHETORICAL GRAMMAR.

By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M.

Carefully reviſed and corrected by the Rev. *John Andrews*, D. D. Rector of St. James's, Briſtol, and Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Belles Letters in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

THE payment of Intereſt in Facilities to the 31ſt December, 1787, on the certified debts of the United States, will continue to be made at my office until the firſt of January next. Thoſe who incline to receive their intereſt are requeſted to apply within that time.

THOMAS SMITH, Cr. Cl. L. O.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 16th of January next, by the ſubſcribers, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph Detwiler, deceaſed, late of Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, One full equal undivided moiety or half part of a valuable Plantation, ſituate in Whitemarſh and Upper Dublin townſhips, near Germantown great road, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 125 acres, about 40 acres of which is woodland, and 40 acres of meadow, great part of the reſt good arable land, well watered, whereon are a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, and a large kitchen adjoining, a well of good water, good bearing orchard, barn, ſtabling and other out-houſes. Alſo a well ſituated merchant-mill, on an excellent ſtream of water, generally known by the name of Wiſſahickon-creek, very conveniently built, and in exceeding good repair, has two pair of ſtones, one of which are burrs, lately fitted up in good order for merchant work; together with a Windmill, and new boulting cloths of the firſt quality, conveniently ſituated to an exceeding good run for wheat, and an excellent run of country buſineſs. The title and terms of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid. The ſale to begin at one o'clock.

December 17, 1789. § ELIZABETH DETWILER, Executrix,
JACOB REIFF, junior, Executor.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſtant, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate lying and being in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the ſouth-weſterly ſide of the Wiſſahiccon road, at a corner of Mary Harriſon's land; thence by the ſame ſouth 53 deg. 20 min. weſt 105 perches and 8-10ths to a poſt; thence by land late of Samuel Miſflin north 36 deg. 40 min. weſt 61 & 1-2 perches to another poſt in the ſide of a two perch wide lane, commonly called Mifflin's lane, leading from ſaid Wiſſahiccon road to a landing on the river Schuylkill; thence by the ſame lane north 53 deg. 20 min. eaſt 102 perches 4-10ths to another poſt in the ſide of ſaid Wiſſahiccon road; thence by the ſame road 61 perches 6-10ths to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres of land, on which there are erected a two ſtory brick houſe, ſtone barn, an orchard, and other improvements, about three miles from this city, and is a pleaſant ſituation for a gentleman's country ſeat. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Harriſon, Eſq; and to be ſold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia December 7, 1789.

COMMITTED to the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a Negro Man, named *John Johnſon*, a runaway Slave, belonging to Henry Stephens, in the Delaware ſtate; his maſter, or others concerned, are hereby notified to take him away in three weeks from this date, or he will be dealt with as the law directs, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Caln, on the 13th of November laſt, a dark brown Gelding, about 14 hands and an half high, trots and canters well. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. † SAMUEL DENNY.

December 13, 1789.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen, in the evening of the 16th inſtant, from Mr. John Bennet's, in Frankford, a grey HORSE, Saddle and Bridle, the bridle rouble round and plated bitt, ſaddle almoſt new, with red pluſh facings round the pad, and a ſtriped ſweat-cloth; the horſe about eight or nine years old, a natural trotter, when he ſweats is very curley, ſhod before. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo as the owner may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, if left at Mr. James Thompſon's, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or at Mr. Alexander Martin's, in Frankford, and reaſonable charges if brought home, or eight Dollars for horſe and thief, paid by JOSEPH DAVIS, in Oxford, near Frankford. ¶

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the ſouth ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, ſituate in Cumberland Valley townſhip, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in ſaid county, in ſix different patents, with the uſual allowance.

303¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townſhips, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, ſituate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuſſy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided ſhare of two valuable tracts of land, ſituate upon the north and ſouth ſides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 22d inſt. a dark bay MARE, riſing eight years old, a natural trotter, has neither brand nor ear mark, when ſhe ſtands, ſhe ſets her off hind foot forward near her fore foot, about 13 hands high, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her home, or if ſtolen, ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Eight Dollars* reward, or Three Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 27, 1789. § ROBERT WALLACE.

ISAAC GRAY,

Having removed from the Country to the Houſe lately occupied by Joſeph Shoemaker, in Second-ſtreet, ſix Doors above Race-ſtreet,

HAS FOR SALE,

GENUINE Madeira, Liſbon, Sherry, Red Port, Malaga, Teneriffe and Fayal wines; Old Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, brandy, geneva, ſweet oil, loaf and muſcovado ſugars, coffee, chocolate, tea, muſtard in bottles, Leiper's ſnuff, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, pepper, ginger, alſpice, allom, copperas, indigo, beſt double Glouceſter and country cheeſe, &c.

N. B. He will acknowledge the kindneſs of his acquaintance and others, both in the city and country, who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, as he truſts he ſhall be able to ſerve them to ſatisfaction. †

Juſt Imported, and for Sale, by

Hewes & Anthony,

At their Store, the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf,

FRESH Malaga raiſins in caſks and jars, and
Choice old Malaga wine, alſo
Teneriffe wine in pipes and hogſheads,
Gin in hogſheads,
A quantity of Boſton beef of ſuperior quality,
Picked and common mackarel,
Codfiſh in hogſheads,
Whale oil and ſpermaceti candles,
Whale bone and ſalmon,
Burlington pork and Connecticut beef,
New-England rum,
Rhode-Iſland cheeſe,
Eighteen cheſts hyſon tea of beſt quality,
Four caſes caſſia,
A few bales cotton,
Ruſſia and ravens duck,
Drillings,
Brown ſheeting, and
New-England tow linen,
And a few caſks 20d nails. Philad. Dec. 15. 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of ISAAC BURROUGHS, late of Pitts-Grove, deceaſed,

A PLANTATION and Tract of Land, ſituate in Pitts-Grove, Salem county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing, by computation, 170 acres, about 20 of which are cleared and fenced, the remainder well timbered, there are on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe and other neceſſary buildings, alſo a good Griſt-mill, almoſt new, built on a never failing ſtream of water, hath plenty of cuſtom, and is ſituate in a neighbourhood where great quantities of wheat is raiſed, and about 30 miles from Philadelphia. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes, ſurviving executor, who is authoriſed to convey the premiſes in fee ſimple to any perſon or perſons who ſhal buy the ſame. ¶ JOSEPH BURROUGHS.

For SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and one from the ſign of the White Horſe on Lancaſter road, lately in the tenure of John Smith, but at preſent occupied by Stephen Bowen, containing 196 acres, 86 whereof are tillable, and have lately been well limed; eleven or twelve acres of the meadow are mowable, moſt of which can be watered, producing ſome of the beſt graſs in the county, and equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood; the remainder is woodland; there are about one hundred fruit trees, many of them young, but all have borne. On ſaid plantation is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms an a floor: at a ſmall diſtance another dwelling-houſe, ſuitable for a tenant, alſo a barn and other neceſſary buildings, all of which have been new ſhingled within theſe four years. There are likewiſe two gardens encloſed with good pale fences, and a never-failing ſpring of excellent water within 40 yards of the houſe. Poſſeſſion may be had the enſuing ſpring. The terms may be known by applying to JOSEPH BRINGHURST, and JAMES BRINGHURST, junr. in Philadelphia, or THOMAS ROSS, Eſq; Weſt-Cheſter.

WE, the ſubſcribers, Auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas at Newtown, for Bucks county, in an attachment, wherein Samuel Breckenridge is plaintiff, and Daniel Cahill, late of Greenwich townſhip, Suſſex county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, is defendant, do hereby give notice to the creditors of ſaid defendant once more, to appear before us, with their reſpective demands, and proper vouchers for the ſame, on Tueſday, the fifth day of January next, at the houſe of Solomon Hart, inn-holder, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county aforeſaid, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that the debts and credits of ſaid defendant may be aſcertained, and diſtribution made of his effects as the law directs. All thoſe who neglect complying herewith may depend on being excluded from a dividend of ſaid eſtate.

JOHN CARR, ANDREW LONG, and
Dec. 1, 1789. JONH KERR, Auditors. †

Trenton, December 17, 1789.

THE General Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons in New-Jerſey, will be held at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on the firſt Tueſday in January next, of which the ſeveral Lodges under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge will take notice.

MASKELL EWING, G. Sec'y.

WHEREAS LYDIA, the wife of the ſubſcriber, of New-Britain, Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, hath without lawful cauſe eloped from my bed and board, theſe are therefore to forewarn all and every perſon or perſons whatever not to deal with, nor give her credit, on my account, as I have determined not to pay any debt or debts that ſhe ſhall or may contract after the date hereof. Witneſs my hand, the 20th day of Nov. A. D. 1789. † JOSEPH MATHEW.

AS Joſeph, the huſband of the ſubſcriber, of New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, hath taken upon him to accuſe me of elopement, neceſſity obliges me to juſtify my own character, and ſhew whether I have juſt cauſe or not thus publicly to lay open, in as favorable a manner as I now can, the treatment I have received from him. To ſay his behaviour is more like a ſavage than a huſband would not exceed the truth. However, I ſhall omit ſeveral circumſtances, and only mention, to prove what I ſay, that twice in the ſame night he forcibly dragged me out of doors, at which time I was obliged to take refuge in my mother's houſe, which is only a few poles diſtant. Now if this, and the like and worſe conduct, which can eaſily be made appear, are not reaſonable excuſes, I leave it with an impartial public and the neighbourhood in which we live to judge.

Dec. 4th, 1789. † LYDIA MATHEW.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the ſaid company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the buſineſs be compleated, at ſuch times and places as they ſhall appoint; and in caſe it ſhall be thought neceſſary to call any ſpecial meetings, the ſame ſhall be done on application in writing, ſigned by any five of the proprietors, made to the preſident, who ſhall thereupon give at leaſt two months public notice of the time and place, in three ſeveral newſpapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the buſineſs intended to be propoſed; provided ſuch meeting ſhall be at the place laſt appointed by the company.

To the Preſident of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-Preſident thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the ſubſcribers, proprietors or ſhare holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do requeſt that a general meeting of ſaid proprietors may be called, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Fœderal conſtitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joſeph Simons,) by their attorney,
Levy A. Levy,) Bernard Gratz.

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 31ſt of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpoſe mentioned in the ſaid application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-Preſident.*

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

Montgomery county, December 5, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, on Wedneſday, the 23d of this inſt. December, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Stephen Muſhen, in Jenkin-town, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, containing 62 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Cheltenham townſhip, bounded by lands of Anthony Williams, jun. John Miller, and others; the buildings are good, two excellent orchards, with ten acres of meadow, and a proportion of timber, and the whole in good repair: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John M'Laughlin, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Northampton, November 30, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-Houſe, in Eaſton, a certain meſſuage and tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in Forks townſhip, about three miles from Eaſton; bounded by land of Adam Dufford, Conrad Commeſon, Michael Meſſenger and others; containing 272½ acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as late the property and eſtate of James Young, Eſq; deceaſed, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, Nov. 6, 1789.

CAME to the Black Horſe tavern on Saturday laſt, a Black HORSE, with a white ſnip down his face, his hind feet white, about 14 hands high, and ſuppoſed to be about 16 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. § HENRY CORSON.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and SOLD by WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD, *Front-ſtreet, and* RICE, & Co. *Market-ſtreet,*

(Price 7s. 6d. neatly bound)

The Poetical Works of

PETER PINDAR, *Eſq;*

A diſtant Relation to the POET OF THEBES.

To which are perfixed, *Memoirs* and *Anecdotes* of the *Author.*

AFTER the rapid ſale, and univerſal approbation, which the productions of this humorous and ſatiric author have obtained among all ranks of people in Great-Britain and Ireland, it would be needleſs to trouble the public with any new encomiums on his writings; eſpecially as there are few readers on the continent, who have not, with pleaſure, peruſed ſome of his ſmaller pieces, which, as ſoon as publiſhed in any one American paper, have been immediately re-printed in almoſt all the other news-papers, in every part of the union: So eager were the printers to gratify the curioſity of their ſubſcribers, with extracts from this celebrated ſatiriſt. The whole of his works are now offered to the public, for leſs than one quarter of the London price; in fact for little more than was paid for one ſingle piece, not amounting to one ſixth part of the preſent volume, viz. the Louſiad, that much admired poem, in which our author

"*Sings, ſublime the* MONARCH *and the* LOUSE." 6 w

TO BE SOLD,

ONE equal undivided half part of a Lot of ſixteen acres of LAND, more or leſs, ſituated in Solebury townſhip, in Bucks county, 34 miles from Philadelphia, on the York road, joining Corryel's ferry on the river Delaware, with the following buildings, viz. A valuable Merchant MILL, with two pair of ſtones, one whereof excellent French burrs, 4 feet 2 inches diameter, the other a cullen and country ſtone, 4 feet diameter, three boulting cheſts, one with two ſuperfine cloths, one for ſhip-ſtuff, the other a country cheſt, a rolling ſcreen, two fans and hoiſting works, all going by water, alſo a new corn kiln, and a good ſaw-mill newly built, adjoining the merchant mill, which cuts from 6 to 8000 feet of board per week, the carriage going back by water, very conveniently ſituated for logs and wheat coming to the mills tails by water in large quantities, and for conveying flour to Philadelphia by water at a low rate, the water works all going by that never failing ſtream known by the name of Ingham's Big Spring; alſo a dwelling-houſe, cooper's ſhop, ſtabling, and ſtore, which is a good ſtand for buſineſs.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS PARRY, living in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, or to BENJAMIN PARRY, on the premiſes. †

THE Creditors of John Garrett, who are entitled to a dividend in the property aſſigned to us, the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of January, 1785, for the payment of his debts, are once more requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January, 1790. This is the third time of advertiſing, and thoſe who do not bring in their accounts on or before the abovementioned time, will be entirely excluded from a dividend.

RICHARD DOWNING,
WILLIAM KENLY,
SETH WILLIS, } Aſſignees.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations, A METHOD to recover old Lands.----Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather----how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented----in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States.---A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt printed and to be Sold, by

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.

In Fourth-ſtreet between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,

POULSON's

Town and Country ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1790.

Being the ſecond after Leap-Year.

Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

CONTAINING, the riſing, ſetting, places, and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; the phaſes, node, age, latitude, and ſouthing of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the Planets (including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting, and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the culmination of Alioth; the equation of time, and time of high-water at Philadelphia, for every day in the year; the increaſe, decreaſe, and length of days; with the judgment of weather, feſtivals, &c.

ALSO An hymn on the ſeaſons, by James Thomſon.---Communion with paſt hours, by Edward Young.---An hymn from the ſixth Pſalm, by Joſeph Addiſon.---A deſcription of the reapers, by James Thompſon.---The contraſt.---Verſes on ingratitude, by William Shakeſpear.---Thoughts on human life.---A ſingular inſtance of gratitude in an Indian.---A remarkable inſtance of generoſity in an Indian.---Rule for ſervants, &c.---Advice to the American farmer, on deſtroying thoſe inſects which infeſt apple orchards---on the making of good cyder---on the raiſing of ſheep---on the preſervation of bees---on the trimming of fruit trees---on procuring a good crop of wheat---on the laying of ſtacks of manure---on the ploughing of hilly fields---on the clearing of land---on the management of poultry---and on the keeping of dogs.---A ſcale of the average duration of animal life, from Linæus, Buffon, &c.---A cure for the hooping-cough.---An excellent receipt for deſtroying worms in children.---Cure for the dropſy, by Jonathan Zane.---A liſt of the births and deaths in the various religious ſocieties in the city of Philadelphia, from the firſt of September 1788, to the firſt of September 1789.---The Yearly meetings of the people called Quakers.---The times of holding the courts of law.---A new table of remarkable æras and events.---A table of the bearing and diſtance of various cities from Philadelphia, with the length of their longeſt day.---A table of the revolutions, magnitudes, &c. of the Planets.---Rule to find the time of high-water at 16 harbours, &c.---A table of the Sun's declination.---An account of the coin of the United States of America, with a Table of the value of foreign money therein.---Tables ſhewing the value of crowns and dollars, with an eaſy method of reducing one to the other, and each of them to pounds.---A table ſhewing the amount of wages or expences in the courſe of a year, from one penny to 20 ſhillings per day.---Tables of intereſt at ſix and ſeven per cent.---Table of the weight and value of ſundry coins, as they now paſs in Great-Britain and the United States of America.---A ſcale of depreciation, for the ſettlement of debts.---With an accurate account of roads, poſt towns, &c.

The Aſtronomical Calculations by *William Waring.*

Alſo to be Sold by the Printers hereof. eowtf.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

Printer and Bookſeller, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

(Price One Eighth of a Dollar)

Poor Will's Pocket ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1790;

Being the Second after Leap-Year.

Containing (beſides the neceſſary Aſtronomical Calculations)

A TABLE of the weight and value of ſundry coins, as they now paſs in Great-Britain and the United States of America. Times of holding the courts of law in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware and Maryland. Yearly and general meetings of the people called Quakers. Scale of depreciation, for the ſettlement of debts, as eſtabliſhed by the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania. Continental ſcale of depreciation, as eſtabliſhed by the late Congreſs. Table of intereſt at ſix per cent. Table ſhewing the value of any number of Engliſh guineas, French guineas, French crowns and dollars, in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware and Maryland. Tide table for ſundry places in the United States, Tables of roads. Names of the members of the new Congreſs; Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; Judges, Attornies and Marſhals of the ſeveral diſtrict Courts of the United States; members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania; members of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania; Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania, &c. Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council-men of the city of Philadelphia; Judges of the Quarter Seſſions and Judges of the Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia; City and County Commiſſioners; Street Commiſſioners; City Surveyors or Regulators; Sheriff, Coroner, &c. &c. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3109.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1789.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE TABLET. No. LXXII.

"*We often fancy or forge an effect, and then set ourselves as gravely, as ridiculously, to find out the cause.*"

FROM a curiosity which is intate in man, he is often hurried into researches after knowledge on such false grounds, as will betray him into deception, in proportion as he extends his pursuits. If we took nothing for granted, that had no foundation in fact, and cherished no principles, that were unsupported by reason, our enquiries would be much fewer. and our reflections much less tedious, than they are. The pleasure of delusion is so captivating, that men reluctantly bear restraints upon the imagination. No period of time has been exempt from a variety of popular falsehoods and errors. Even those ages, that have been most celebrated for learning and philosophy, have been agitated with many frivolous disputes, which were deemed important from the characters who engaged in them, and from the vanity and zeal that were exhibited through the discussion. How many men, who have assumed the name of philosophers, have exhausted their lives in examining the absurdities and exploding the heresies of former sects of philosophers! How many persons, who would palm themselves upon the world as wise and learned men, have wasted their days in the most laborious studies, without discovering an important truth, or recommending a useful virtue!

It would be expecting too much from human nature to hope there ever will be a period, when reason is not liable to be borne away on the wings of imagination, and when truth is not obscured by folly and prejudice. The superstition of past times, however, is so far dissipated by the progress of science, that the road to truth seems to be more open and practicable. We hear few stories of evil spirits, and the doctrine of witchcraft and enchantments is generally exploded. The mind, relieved from the fears and delusions that such imaginary evils suggest, is left more at liberty to contemplate upon things that have a real existence. This gives an advantage to our researches, by turning our attention to subjects that can be examined by rational evidence, and afford some degree of precision and certainty. Our thinking faculty cannot remain still and unexerted. It must have materials for contemplation, and it will create ideal and visionary images, if actual ones are unknown or disregarded. For this reason ignorant people fall a prey to false opinions and to a thousand imaginary terrors, which an enlightened mind despises and rejects.

Curiosity has such power over the soul, as to make it often delight most in pursuing objects that are new and extraordinary. The uncertainty of the attainment sometimes pushes us further into the dark, and when we are involved in mystery, we do not suspect we have wandered from the truth, but that it is too incomprehensible to be understood. Thus many a man has perplexed his understanding in seeking causes for what never existed, but in his disordered imagination. Every person should establish it as a rule, when he hears an assertion, to enquire as to the fact alledged, before he troubles himself to explore the cause of it. By this means a considerable part of the investigations, which puzzle the human mind, would be avoided.

In a country where the people are generally so well educated as they are in America, they will not easily be duped by magic tales, or deluded by enthusiastic rhapsodies. No pretender to any special communion with invisible beings, whether they be good or evil, can now draw any number of people into a delusion. Those who advance principles, that admit not of some clear and rational explication, cannot expect to propagate them extensively; and those who sport with hypotheses, that appear extravagant, will be called to the bar of demonstration, to receive their just sentence. Can we then estimate too highly the advantages of the many schools and universities which are interspersed over the various parts of our country? Can any pains or expences be deemed too great for rearing up a generation of men, who will be proof against the absurdities that have characterized past ages of ignorance and bigotry; and who will have knowledge to understand civil liberty, and spirit to defend it? Are any anticipations too bold and extravagant, of the attainments that will probably result from a state of society so perfect, as that to which we are hastening. How many of the causes, that occasioned the wretchedness and downfal of ancient nations, would have been removed, had they been blessed with the institutions we now enjoy?

THE GUEST. No. VI.

"*History is the resurrection of past ages.*"

PERMIT me to recommend to my young readers the study of history, as the best, and most useful source of knowledge:---Here the volume of nature is unfolded, whose pages are the records of experience---Here we may learn wisdom of the most durable and important kind---and enjoy the benefit of those rules which result from the trials of virtue, and the misfortunes of folly, at the expence of past ages. History inspires caution, without darkening the mind with prejudice, or suspicion---It teaches us a just estimate of mankind, and abates the awkwardness of surprise and wonder, so natural to the uninformed.

The study of history is at once pleasing and profitable---It does not require intense application-- It may be taken up at a moment of leisure, and relinquished as other avocations intervene---and thus may be made a *save-all* of the scraps of time, none of which should be lost---for, as has been observed, "of all prodigality, that of *time* is the most shameful."

History elevates the mind to a lofty eminence, from whence we take a perspective view of the transactions of mankind---Of those mighty events and over-ruling providences, which have determined the fate of kingdoms, states and empires---and while the actors on the world's great theatre pass in review before us, we are deterred from adopting the habits of infamy, by the general fate of vicious examples---and charmed to a love of virtue, by the glory and happiness which crown the actions of the wise and benevolent.

It is difficult to account for the general sentiment, that History written at the period when the transactions recorded take place is commonly partial, without stigmatizing human nature; but the observation has too often been verified, to be denied---Fear, favor, and affection, in some form or other, have almost uniformly found means to influence the pens of cotemporary writers:---However universal this opinion may be, it is to be hoped, for the honor and advantage of mankind, that America will, if she has not already, produce historians, who shall intrepidly and impartially relate the great events that her intrepid sons have atchieved:- The relation of the moment, if false, may be detected; but if time rolls his oblivious waves over the transactions of our country, before they are inscribed on the page of history, many glorious actions will be lost---and many a hero will be robbed of the honors that immortality ought to impress on his memory.

TRUTH, is a short, but comprehensive motto.---An historian should make it his *polar star*.---Rejecting trifles--- *Extraordinaries*, both good and bad, should be faithfully recorded: The *truth*, told of bad characters, in a well wrote history, holds them up to everlasting infamy---and makes them serve as beacons to future ages---while it proves the best eulogium on the benefactors of mankind---whose example excites the admiration, and ensures the imitation of the wise and good, while they contemplate the same glorious reward.

To learn the past, and future fate of man,
With critic eye, the page of HIST'RY scan;
From facts alone, wisdom her maxims draws,
And traces consequences to their cause:
Here ages to the mind pass in review,
And nature in the justest mirror shew.
Happy the youth, whose free, unfetter'd mind
Draws from this source, truth, simple and refin'd;
Who builds on FACTS the system of his creed,
And only follows where *their* dictates lead.

THE NATIONAL MONITOR. No. XXXI.

The Child, whom many Fathers share,
Hath seldom known a Father's care. GAY.

THE assumption of the State Debts by the General Government appears more and more interesting. It is hardly possible to conceive how the peace and tranquility of the Union can be preserved, and justice done to every denomination of our domestic creditors, upon any other plan. The idea of the individual governments making adequate provision to pay the interest of their particular debts must prove illusory; for if, when they were in possession of *all* their respective funds, it was considered as an oppressive measure to make competent assessments and appropriations for this purpose, the plea of incapacity applies with additional force, as things are now circumstanced.

It may be expected that this just and politic measure will meet with opposition—and it is to be feared that those, who have been advocates for this assumption, may have impressions made upon their minds, different from those that have hitherto actuated them, upon a presumption that the states will fund their debts on excises and dry taxes. A few reflections will serve, however, to shew, that this dependence must fail them. From long experience, the creditors of the state governments must be convinced that their hopes of future justice in the line they *have* been in, rest on a very slender basis. They must suppose, that the *willingness* of the states to pay in future will receive strength from the diminution of their ability, and that their desire to give satisfaction to their creditors will call forth resources superior to those now vested in the general government. This is so improbable, that it requires a stretch of credulity to countenance the supposition. But if it should granted, that, through the influence of a temporary jealousy of the general government, *some* of the states may make extra exertions to fund their debts, it is evident that the complex system which would grow out of the measure must occasion prodigious loss both to the states and continental treasuries; and in a very short time the people would consider themselves as ground between the upper and neither mill-stone. Such a situation would issue in the total defeat of the hopes founded on state financiering. The same funds, placed under *one set of directors*, would probably pay much more than if divided under two---but if in the hands of twelve or thirteen different bodies, all acting independently of each other, the losses and deficiencies will not be perhaps less than fifty per cent. In short, the state creditors, by diverting their hopes from the state governments, will eventually realize their demands. They may suffer a temporary suspension in their receipts, and that is all. On the other hand, they may be amused by a prospect nearer home, but it will vanish at last, and leave them no other resort than that which now presents, and which they will *then* see they might have availed themselves of much sooner, with greater facility, and more to their advantage. The operation of one general plan of taxation, in conjunction with twelve or thirteen rival systems, must be attended with inexplicable difficulties. The expence of distinct sets of officers, the temptations to frauds by different rates of duties, the difficulty of securing the collection upon several thousand miles of frontier, the incapacity of the states to meddle with goods when imported, and so to check frauds, that power being now in Congress, and many other reasons, all combine to shew the absurdity of different and clashing powers being exerted to effect that, which ought to be *one business*.

JOHN OLDDEN,

Has removed his store to the north side of Market-street, a few doors above Second-street, in the house lately occupied by Benjamin Harbeson, where he has for sale a general assortment of Merchandize, imported in the latest vessels from Europe, viz.

Broadcloths,
Duffils, Coatings,
Flannels,
Wilton carpeting,
Shallons,
Calimancoes,
Ozenbrigs,
Corduroys,
Velverets,
Royal ribs,
Fustians,
Printed cottons,
7-8 and 6 qr. kentings,
Powder,
Plain muslins,
Muslin aprons & handkerchiefs,
Pins 4 and 4 1-2 pound,
Whitechapel and common needles,
Plated & common shoe-buckles
Russia sheetings,
Brown linens,
Holland tapes, No. 25.
Harlem laces, No. 0 to 10.
Cotton, linen & silk handkerchiefs,
Sewing silks,
Sattinets.

Together with an extensive variety of plain and ornamental frame looking-glasses, tin in boxes, red lead, white ditto dry and ground in oil, copper bottoms and sheets, magnese, whiting, yellow and stone oker, Prussian blue, block tin, lead in pigs, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glass, iron wire, copper tea-kettles, brass kettles from 1 to 6 gallons, venetian red, patent yellow, gold and silver leaf, &c. &c. 6 w.

THE payment of Interest in Facilities to the 31st December, 1787, on the certified debts of the United States, will continue to be made at my office until the first of January next. Those who incline to receive their interest are requested to apply within that time.

THOMAS SMITH, Cr. Cl. L. O.

A GENTLEMAN who understands the art of making French Brandy out of rye and a few other ingredients, the whole amounting to a small sum---is willing to communicate his knowledge to any gentleman, who wishes to obtain the same at a reasonable charge. Enquire of the Printers. ‡

TO be sold by public vendue, on the premises, on the 16th of January next, by the subscribers, agreeable to the last will and testament of Joseph Detwiler, deceased, late of Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, state of Pennsylvania, One full equal undivided moiety or half part of a valuable Plantation, situate in Whitemarsh and Upper Dublin townships, near Germantown great road, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 125 acres, about 40 acres of which is woodland, and 40 acres of meadow, great part of the rest good arable land, well watered, whereon are a good two story stone dwelling-house, and a large kitchen adjoining, a well of good water, good bearing orchard, barn, stabling and other out-houses. Also a well situated merchant-mill, on an excellent stream of water, generally known by the name of Wissahickon-creek, very conveniently built, and in exceeding good repair, has two pair of stones, one of which are burrs, lately fitted up in good order for merchant work; together with a Windmill, and new boulting cloths of the first quality, conveniently situated to an exceeding good run for wheat, and an excellent run of country business. The title and terms of sale will be made known at the time and place aforesaid. The sale to begin at one o'clock.

December 17, 1789. § ELIZABETH DETWILER, Executrix, JACOB REIFF, junior, Executor.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate lying and being in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the south-westerly side of the Wissahiccon road, at a corner of Mary Harrison's land; thence by the same south 53 deg. 20 min. west 105 perches and 8-10ths to a post; thence by land late of Samuel Mifflin north 36 deg. 40 min. west 61 & 1-2 perches to another post in the side of a two perch wide lane, commonly called Mifflin's lane, leading from said Wissahiccon road to a landing on the river Schuylkill; thence by the same lane north 53 deg. 20 min. east 102 perches 4-10ths to another post in the side of said Wissahiccon road; thence by the same road 61 perches 6-10ths to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres of land, on which there are erected a two story brick house, stone barn, an orchard, and other improvements, about three miles from this city, and is a pleasant situation for a gentleman's country seat. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Harrison, Esq; and to be sold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia December 7, 1789.

COMMITTED to the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a Negro Man, named *John Johnson*, a runaway Slave, belonging to Henry Stephens, in the Delaware state; his master, or others concerned, are hereby notified to take him away in three weeks from this date, or he will be dealt with as the law directs, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in West Caln, on the 13th of November last, a dark brown Gelding, about 14 hands and an half high, trots and canters well. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. † SAMUEL DENNY.

December 13. 1789.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen, in the evening of the 16th instant, from Mr. John Bennet's, in Frankford, a grey HORSE, Saddle and Bridle, the bridle double round and plated bitt, saddle almost new, with red plush facings round the pad, and a striped sweat-cloth; the horse about eight or nine years old, a natural trotter, when he sweats is very curley, shod before. Whoever secures said horse, so as the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, if left at Mr. James Thompson's, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, or at Mr. Alexander Martin's, in Frankford, and reasonable charges if brought home, or eight Dollars for horse and thief, paid by JOSEPH DAVIS, in Oxford, near Frankford. ¶

Trenton, December 17, 1789.

THE General Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in New-Jersey, will be held at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on the first Tuesday in January next, of which the several Lodges under the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge will take notice.

MASKELL EWING, G. Sec'y.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER IX.

To the Public Creditors.

FROM many of the evils which happen to a good citizen, he extracts a happineſs as they paſs. The patriotic creditor, who depoſited his property with the public, has the happineſs of reflecting that his loſs contributed to the ſafety of millions, and laid the foundation of an empire, in which we hope ſcience and virtue will perpetuate freedom. There have been many delays, and many things done on the part of the public, which ought not to have been; ſtill you have no reaſon to deſpair of national juſtice. Some there may be who would ſponge the whole, and obliviate your claims---theſe men are of ſmall number, and ſtill leſs influence---they act not from principle, and falſely ſuppoſing the meaſure would be popular, have baulked their own expectations of preferment. As the caſe is circumſtanced, if there were no ſenſe of juſtice, a principle of policy would ſupport your claim with every conſiderate man; for to drive to deſpair two hundred thouſand creditors and influential citizens, is an event too great to be hazarded, and might produce worſe conſequences than the moſt rigorous payment. Convinced of theſe facts, the creditors ought not to be too haſty in their expectations from the preſent government. Let it be ſeen that your patience hath not been the effect of neceſſity, but from a conviction of the deranged ſtate of the national finances. The mind is apt to vibrate in extremes, and from too great deſpondency riſe into ſanguine hopes, which never can be realized. Something of this I have obſerved in the creditors of the nation. To arrange a ſcheme of finance---to liquidate many unſettled claims---to ſearch from anew the reſources of this great country, and to adjuſt the whole into a ſyſtem beneficial to agriculture, commerce and manufactures, requires great ability and induſtry in the official departments, and the moſt candid indulgence of all parties concerned. The gentlemen who have theſe duties in truſt poſſeſs too much good ſenſe to hazard their own reſponſibility in a ſudden manner, and before they can poſſibly aſcertain the means which may be exerted. Returning order in the treaſury department is the firſt thing neceſſary---This you may ſee, and for the reſt, there muſt be time to adjuſt meaſures which will be durable. If the legiſlature were to decide without previous information from its executive, or the executive to endanger its exiſtence by recommending without knowledge, it would betray a want of the proper capacity to relieve a nation from ſuch confuſion as we have experienced. Certainly it will be for the public advantage to ſtop the accumulation of intereſt on a great debt, ſpeedily as can be; you may therefore depend on every thing which is conſiſtent with juſtice and humanity to the people, and more than this ought not to be granted. The reſources of the United States are increaſing, and in a few years may do what is at preſent impoſſible. You have no right to expect, that funds can be ſuddenly erected and formalized, ſufficient to anſwer the literal promiſes of the public; but ought for the preſent to be ſatisfied with what in this country hath been eſteemed ſmall intereſt for property: On the other hand, national honor and juſtice require that the funds provided ſhould be in their nature increaſing ones, that the dividend you receive may increaſe with the public ability, until it arrives to the point of equitable intereſt; after which, all increaſe in the national revenue may become a ſinking fund to do away the general debt, if that be judged beſt. By funds thus conſtituted and ſacredly appropriated, a compromiſe may be made between the nation and its creditors, honorable for one, and ſafe for the other. In a country of increaſing commerce and population, and in which every year brings a million acres of new land into taxable improvement, there is the beſt opportunity for funds of the above deſcription. The State Creditors appear to me in the moſt hazardous ſituation, and ought immediately to unite their influence, that they may be placed on the ſame footing with the creditors of the United States---the meaſure muſt take place now or never.---You have a reaſonable demand---Your property was advanced for the common defence, and if an application is made in ſeaſon, you muſt be heard. I can foreſee but one objection to be made to this meaſure, which is, that it will increaſe the value of ſtate ſecurities, and make them of equal goodneſs with the continental: But he muſt be a churl indeed, who objects on this ground, when it is conſidered how much the ſtate creditors have loſt in the principal of their debt, and that the appreciation will ariſe from the ſimple circumſtances of giving them a more extended circulation, and placing them on the credit of a known government, and not from laying any new burdens on the people. The National and State ſecurities ought to be conſidered as negociable bank ſtock, and one circumſtance on which its credit and conſequent value depends is, the extenſiveneſs of its circulation, and the credit of the government pledged for its redemption. For theſe reaſons, one hundred pounds placed in the funds of the United States will be of greater value, than the ſame ſum bearing the ſame intereſt in the funds of a ſingle ſtate. I am not an advocate for increaſing the demands on the people----they have already been too great, and as a friend to the people I ſhall endeavour to ſhew ſtill more plainly the impoſitions they have ſuffered. The people pay a certain ſum annually for intereſt on the ſtate debt, and it is of little conſequence to them, whether this centers in the treaſury of the United States, or of a particular ſtate. If, by the adoption of one general ſyſtem, both people and creditors may be benefited, every friend of his country will give an influence to compleat it.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold, by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

Bookseller, the Corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

(Price one eighth of a Dollar)

A SERMON,

On the Parable of the Unjuſt Steward:

Preached at Briſtol, November 1ſt, 1789.

By the Reverend John Andrews, D. D.

Rector of St. James's, Briſtol, and Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, Dec. 24, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about two months ago, a black COW, five years old, and a brown HEIFER, about three years old, both ſuppoſed to be with calf. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶ 1w. HENRY LEWIS.

BOSTON, December 12.

TWELFTH FEDERAL PILLAR.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

It is with a great degree of ſatisfaction we announce to the public, the RATIFICATION of the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES, by the reſpectable State of NORTH-CAROLINA; the intelligence of which agreeable event we received yeſterday morning, by Captain Josiah Bacon, Maſter of the *Peterſburgh Packet*, in FIVE DAYS from *North-Carolina*. The particulars are:

The Convention of *North-Carolina* met at *Fayetteville*, the 1ſt of November, and after debating the Conſtitution throughout, the 20th November the queſtion of Ratification was put, and paſſed in the affirmative---

YEAS,	193
NAYS,	75
MAJORITY,	118

This intelligence was received at *Edenton*, by expreſs, on the evening of the 30th of November. The next morning the colours belonging to the town, and on board the ſhipping, were hoiſted. At *Twelve* o'clock *Twelve* cannon were diſcharged, in honor of the ſeveral States in Union, and a collation provided for the ſpectators. At three o'clock an elegant dinner was provided at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, and after dinner the following toaſts were drank.

1. The United States of America.
2. The Preſident of the United States.
3. The Vice-Preſident and Officers of the United States.
4. The King of France, and French Nation.
5. All the powers of Europe, in alliance with America.
6. Our late Convention.
7. The Governor and State of North-Carolina.
8. May the new conſtitution be a bleſſing to the people.
9. Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures.
10. The Officers, Soldiers and Patriots, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late army.
11. The fair Daughters of *Columbia*.
12. May the State of *Rhode-Iſland* follow the example of our late Convention.

In the evening, *Twelve* large lanthorns were hoiſted on the flag-ſtaff belonging to the town; the lanthorn of the Court-Houſe, and ſeveral of the houſes, were beautifully illuminated; and a very large bonfire made at the back of the town.

The bells of this town [Boſton] rung one hour on this joyful occaſion.

NEW-YORK, December 19.

We are ſtill in the dark as to the iſſue of the late commotions at Verſailles; and this uncertainty is further increaſed by the contradictory accounts of the origin of theſe commotions. If the King ſeriouſly meditated a deſign of quitting Verſailles and the National Aſſembly, in order to join his army, it is probable ſome ſyſtem was formed, and that movements among the exiled princes may be the conſequence, of which it remains that accounts be received. If the whole affair aroſe from a bacchanalian faux pas, it may ſerve to ſuggeſt a uſeful hint to the National Aſſembly, viz. to quicken their diligence in perfecting the new conſtitution, ſince there is no calculating the variableneſs of the popular opinion.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, Dec. 2, 1789.

"The only news I have to write you is that the Convention of this ſtate, contrary to general expectation, has ratified the Conſtitution, and that our Grand Maſter, the late Governor Caſwell, is dead."

By late accounts from Charleſton, S. C. it appears, that all the public offices in that city have been removed to Columbia, the new ſeat of government. This meaſure may poſſibly be productive of advantage to the ſtate; but in the infancy of our country, it certainly appears hoſtile to the great intereſt of the whole, to diſcourage the capital ſettlements upon the ſea coaſt. In this view the probability is, that after incurring very great expence, the landed intereſt will feel the neceſſity of again removing the ſeat of government, and fixing it in its original ſituation. The ſpirit of freedom firſt appeared in our capital ſea ports; from thence ſpread into the interior country. Our capitals are the ſeats of the arts, the emporiums of trade, the depoſits, and reſources of our wealth; and every meaſure that contributes to their increaſe and importance, moſt eſſentially contributes to the general intereſt.

The funding of the ſtate debts by the reſpective governments will be a meaſure fraught with miſchievous conſequences. There will be exciſes upon the impoſt, and perhaps exciſe againſt exciſe, confuſion on confuſion, trade will be embarraſſed; manufactures, protected by the impoſt, will be ſaddled in the conſuming ſtates with exciſes; a conteſt for power and revenue will enſue, to the reviving of bitter animoſities, and the deſtruction of public credit. Theſe ideas ſtrongly ſuggeſt the propriety of placing the National and ſtate debts upon one and the ſame footing: The ſame principle of juſtice pleads for the former that does for the latter.

The ſtate creditors, provided they are left to depend on the particular governments, will become intereſted to diminiſh the National revenue, in order to brighten their own proſpects. But it muſt be remembered, that they will, at the ſame time, be divided into twelve or thirteen different bodies, that never did, and never can act conjointly in a buſineſs of this kind; while the general government, having one ſyſtem pervading the whole Union, muſt act to more certain effect. The ſtate creditors, therefore, detached from the continental, muſt be ſufferers; but united with them, and having the concentered funds of the United States to depend on, their fate is involved, not in the fluctuating councils of a particular ſtate, but in the fate of the whole Continent.

Provided our national credit was eſtabliſhed in ſuch manner as to bring the public ſecurities to a fixed and certain value, what relief would trade, manufactures and agriculture, derive from a permanent influx of circulating medium! This deſirable event does not materially depend on the rate of intereſt, but on the certainty of the quantum which government can, and will, pay. This point ſettled, the value of public paper will be aſcertained, and no future fluctuations of any conſequence will enſue. The conſideration, among thouſands of others that might be mentioned, points out the abſolute neceſſity that ſomething ſhould be done immediately.

The inequality of circumſtances which prevails among mankind may be traced to a variety of cauſes. Accident has no ſmall ſhare in producing this diſparity. But of all the cauſes that may be adduced, there is none to be compared to thoſe which ariſe from the means of education: For tho' we often ſee the ſons of genius and learning in want and indigence; yet in a free country, where the avenues to honor and emolument are open to all, we ſhall find that by far the majority owe their eligible circumſtances to their early advantages of education: So that one capital ſource of envy, which is a greater diſturbance of human hapineſs than many are apt to imagine, may very eaſily be removed, by making ſuitable public proviſion for diſſeminating knowledge among all claſſes of the people.

There is a natural propenſity in mankind to reduce all to one common level. Dean Swift's obſervation is therefore founded on a juſt acquaintance with human nature, when he ſays,

Your altitude offends the eyes
Of thoſe, who want the pow'r to riſe.

For tho' it muſt be acknowledged, that elevated circumſtances often induce and are connected with a domineering diſpoſition, yet the deſire to riſe is as univerſal as exiſtence; and the preſervation of perſonal poſſeſſions is a right that cannot be monopolized or uſurped, without violating the principles of liberty. As the wheel of human affairs is in perpetual rotation, the poor ſhould remember that they, or their poſterity, may become intereſted in a ſacred regard to the rights of property, and its conſequent diſtinctions.

The ſtudy of geography is univerſally approved, and very generally introduced into our ſeminaries of learning; with this branch of education hiſtory appears to be very naturally connected; and if added to the circle of ſtudies, as it might be with great eaſe, even in our moſt inferior ſchools, it would prove a ſource of very valuable improvement.

Dec. 23. The public expectation begins to awaken at the approching ſeſſions of Congreſs. When we reflect on the various and difficult objects to be accompliſhed by our legiſlators, we muſt ſuppoſe their taſk is weighty and critical. The patience and candor of the people will be equal, we hope, to every reaſonable allowance for any delays or errors that inevitably reſult from circumſtances ſo new and embarraſſed.

The tranquility and contentment that prevails among the citizens of the United States, under the operation of the national government, are a proof of their general determination to give it ſupport. If we may judge from appearances, the various branches of the executive departments are filled with ſuch characters, as do honor to their appointments, and give general ſatisfaction to the people. When men of abilities and integrity are at the head of affairs, we may always expect that the government will operate in ſuch a manner, as to obtain popular ſanction and promote the important ends of political aſſociation.

It is worthy of contemplation how rapidly the people of this country are extricating themſelves from the calamities and burdens of the late war. Many towns that were laid waſte by the ravages of the enemy are reſtored to their former ſize and proſperity. The progreſs of an induſtrious frugal people towards wealth and comfort may be accelerated to ſuch a degree as almoſt to elude calculation. We have many ſtriking examples how ſoon the diſaſters of fire and many other misfortunes may be ſurmounted, when once the people aſſume reſolution, and practice induſtry.

The amendments to the Conſtitution, propoſed by Congreſs to the ſeveral ſtates, appear to receive that cordial approbation which does honor to the candour and patriotiſm of the reſpective State Legiſlatures, to whom they have been ſubmitted.---If they do not in every reſpect meet the ideas of thoſe who never liked the Conſtitution, it ought to be remembered that they are the reſult of a conceſſion on the part of the majority, who were ſatisfied with the ſyſtem in its original form---but from the beſt motives were induced to acquieſce in amendments, to reconcile, if poſſible, oppoſition, and to conciliate the doubting.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Dec. 10.

Saturday laſt arrived here from Philadelphia, the ſhip Philadelphia, Capt. Jones, and brig Philadelphia, Capt. Strong; the former had 10 days paſſage from the city, and the latter 16 days.

During the paſſage Capt. Strong encountered a very heavy gale of wind, which was ſo exceedingly ſevere, that the horſes on board died, and were thrown overboard.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 30.*

A number of the moſt reſpectable merchants, traders and inhabitants of Alexandria have formed an aſſociation to prevent and detect ſmuggling, and other violations of the revenue laws of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in Baltimore, dated 15th December.

"Your friend Ellicot had nearly periſhed in the woods; he arrived at Niagara, waited on the commandant, told him his buſineſs was to run ſome line, and aſſured him an expreſs would arrive there in a day or two from the Preſident and Lord Dorcheſter, which would certify his commiſſion. The inhoſpitable officer ordered him to leave the fort immediately. Mr. Ellicot requeſted, if his information was diſcredited, he might be detained a priſoner till the expreſs arrived, as he had only proviſions to bring him to Niagara, and muſt ſuffer very much, if obliged thus abruptly to depart. All his intreaties, however, were ineffectual: He was obliged to leave the fort, and, but for the aſſiſtance he received from the more friendly Indians, muſt have periſhed. He had not proceeded far, before he was overtaken by an expreſs from the ſavage commandant, who had received the diſpatches mentioned by Mr. Ellicot, and was ordered by Lord Dorcheſter not only to permit him to run the line, but alſo to treat him with every mark of attention in his power. Surely it was as ſevere a puniſhment as could be inflicted on the ungentlemanly officer."

The following is the produce of 35 acres of ground, 14 acres of which is ploughed ground, farmed by *William Johnſon*, at Frankford mill.

170½	Buſhels Barley,
139	Ditto Rye,
56	Ditto Wheat,
256½	Ditto Buckwheat,
180	Ditto Indian Corn,
50	Tons Hay,
20	Ditto Pumkins,
250	Buſhels Potatoes,
100	Ditto Turnips,
½	Acre Flax.

New-York, *Dec.* 24. Yeſterday arrived his Britannic Majeſty's Packet, the Queen Charlotte, Capt. Radcliff, in 30 days from Falmouth. The following abſtract contains the moſt intereſting intelligence afforded by the papers, which are received to the 7th ultimo.

ABSTRACT.

[*FRENCH.*] The Royal Family of France (October 25) remained in the Thuilleries, guarded by the national militia, of which the Marquis de la Fayette is commander; his Majeſty's excurſions are bounded by the extent of the gardens, which gives uneaſineſs:---Martial law is enacted by the Aſſembly, and immediately received the King's ſanction---this law does not give ſatisfaction, and it is ſuppoſed to be intended to keep the populace in awe for the moment: The Duke of Orlean's journey to England has given uneaſy ſuſpicions, but the King's aſſurance that he is to execute commiſſions, which will be of ſervice to the nation, pacifies; the Duke is, however, not in friendſhip with la Fayette or Conde:---The National Aſſembly are very induſtrious; the right of diſpoſing of church lands, eccleſiaſtical eſtates, royal domains, and corporation eſtates of all kinds, has produced, and will ſtill produce, warm and intereſting debate:---The province of Anjou has almoſt generally refuſed to pay the tax on ſalt, as regulated September 23, inſiſting that the gabelle be entirely deboliſhed: The ſtate of Dauphinny has determined to call a meeting, it is ſaid, to recall their deputies to the States General; on this ſubject the States General have adopted preventative reſolves: The nobleſſe of Britanny are contemplating a meeting at St. Malo: Ninety of the nobles of Thoulouſe, and eighty of the Parliament have ſubſcribed an inflammatory declaration: The province of Languedoc are afflicted at the King's treatment, and wiſh him reſtored in a degree, but the province is not wholly averſe to the new organization:---The miniſters, in a body, have addreſſed the National Aſſembly on the ſubject of corn, and the weakneſs of the executive powers in their hands; corn, the ſtaple of life, cannot be found to victual 26,000,000 of people.---Thus is the National Aſſembly of France involved; the united wiſdom of that auguſt body is here exerciſed to its utmoſt ſtretch; that that wiſdom might be adequate to the taſk of preventing a general inteſtine war, and eventually to eſtabliſh Freedom for her votaries, is doubtleſs the concern of every true republican.

M. le Comte de Mirabeau has introduced a motion that was unanimouſly agreed on by the Aſſembly, for forming a ſort of civic liſt, on which every Frenchman ſhould inſcribe his name as

the age of 21; swear to be faithful to the laws, the ſtate, and the King, or be ineligible for any public employment-----During debate on the 29th in the S. G. an accident happened, which had liked to have proved fatal to ſeveral of the members; a part of the gallery allotted to ſtrangers fell down, by which ſeveral of the members and ſpectators were conſiderably hurt, but happily none have loſt their lives.

[IMPERIAL.] Accounts from Vienna ſtate, that the Prince of Hohenloke had gained a compleat victory of 10,000 men, under Cary Muſtapha, who was advancing towards Porceny to attack him---the Turks fled, and left 1500 dead bodies on the field---the loſs of the Ruſſians was trifling.

The King of Pruſſia has ordered a conſiderable body of troops to march, to appeaſe the troubles at Leige:---The people of Liege and the neighbouring parts flatter themſelves that their grievances will be redreſſed. They have ſent a deputation to the King of Pruſſia, ſtating the juſtice of their claim to their old form of conſtitution, and expect his Majeſty's protection.

A fleet of men of war was ſpoken at ſea, near the Britiſh coaſt, the laſt of October, ſuppoſed to be Ruſſians, which has cauſed ſome enquiry in the Britiſh cabinet.

It is aſſerted as a fact, that the city of Antwerp, upon the Scheld, in Auſtrian Flanders, is captured by the patriots, who make a formidable body againſt the preſent tyrannical meaſures of the Emperor.

On the laſt of October there was a deſtructive gale of wind in the Britiſh channel; the particular damages ſuſtained by it are not fully aſcertained; there is, however, a long liſt of veſſels which were either ſunk, run on ſhore, or much damaged, but we are happy to add, that no American veſſel is in the liſt.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN CONVENTION, Dec. 23, 1789.

The committee appointed to prepare a draught of the New Conſtitution reported the Bill of Rights, which makes the ninth article of the Conſtitution, and is as follows, viz.

THAT the great and eſſential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized, and unalterably eſtabliſhed, we declare,

I. THAT all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeaſible rights, among which are thoſe of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, poſſeſſing, and protecting property and reputation, and of purſuing their own happineſs.

II. That all power, being originally veſted in, is derived from the people, and all free governments originate from their will, are founded on their authority, and inſtituted for their common peace, ſafety and happineſs; and for the advancement thereof, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeaſible right to alter, reform or aboliſh their government, in ſuch manner as they may think proper.

III. That all men have a natural and indefeaſible right to worſhip Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conſciences, and that no man ought, or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worſhip, or to erect or ſupport any place of worſhip, or to maintain any miniſtry, againſt his free will and conſent; and that no human authority can controul or interfere with the rights of conſcience in any caſe whatever, nor ſhall any preference ever be given, by law, to any religious eſtabliſhments or modes of worſhip.

IV. That no perſon who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, ſhall, on account of his religious ſentiments, be diſqualified to hold any office or place of truſt or profit under this commonwealth.

V. That elections ſhall be free and equal.

VI. That trial by jury ſhall be as heretofore, and the right thereof ſhall remain inviolate.

VII. That the printing preſſes ſhall be free to every perſon who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legiſlature or any branch of government, and no law ſhall ever be made reſtraining the right hereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the moſt invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely ſpeak, write, and print, being reſponſible for the abuſe of that liberty.

VIII. That the people ſhall be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers and poſſeſſions, againſt unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures, and no warrant ſhall iſſue, to ſearch any place, or to ſeize any perſon or things, but on probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation, and deſcribing them as nearly as may be.

IX. That in all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed hath a right to be heard by himſelf and his counſel; to demand the cauſe and nature of the accuſation; to meet the witneſſes, face to face; to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour, and a ſpeedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf; nor can any man be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

X. That no perſon ſhall be proceeded againſt by information for any indictable offence, except in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger; nor ſhall any perſon for the ſame offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor ſhall any man's property be taken or applied to public uſe, without the conſent of his repreſentatives, and on juſt compenſation being made.

XI. That all courts ſhall be open, and every freeman, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, perſon or reputation, ſhall have remedy by the due courſe of the law, and right and juſtice adminiſtered to him without ſale, denial or delay.

XII. That no power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution thereof, ſhall be exerciſed, unleſs by the Legiſlature, or by the authority thereof.

XIII. That exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, or cruel puniſhments inflicted.

XIV. That all priſoners ſhall be bailable by ſufficient ſureties, unleſs for capital offences, when the proof is evident or preſumption great, and the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus ſhall not be ſuſpended, unleſs, when in caſes of rebellion or invaſion, the public ſafety may require it.

XV. That the perſon of a debtor, where there is not a ſtrong preſumption of fraud, ſhall not be continued in priſon after delivering up all his eſtate for the benefit of his creditors, in ſuch manner as ſhall be preſcribed by law.

XVI. That no *ex poſt facto* law, or law impairing contracts, ſhall be made.

XVII. That no perſon ſhall be attainted of treaſon or felony by the legiſlature.

XVIII. That no attainder ſhall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of real eſtate, except during the life of the offender.

XIX. That the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themſelves and the ſtate, and to aſſemble peaceably together, and apply, in a decent manner, to thoſe inveſted with the powers of government, for redreſs of grievances or other proper purpoſes, ſhall not be queſtioned.

XX. That thoſe who conſcientiouſly ſcruple to bear arms ſhall not be compellable to do ſo, but ſhall pay an equivalent for perſonal ſervice.

XXI. That no ſtanding army ſhall, in time of peace, be kept up, without the conſent of the Legiſlature, and the military ſhall, in all caſes, and at all times, be kept in ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power.

XXII. That no ſoldier ſhall, in time of peace, be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

XXIII. That the Legiſlature ſhall, at no time, create any office for the appointment to which ſhall be for a longer term than during good behaviour.

XXIV. That emigration from the ſtate ſhall not be prohibited.

XXV. To guard againſt tranſgreſſions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, That every thing in this article expreſſed is excepted out of the general powers of legiſlation, and ſhall for ever remain inviolate.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

A FEW weeks ago, you were ſo obliging as to inſert an extract relative to the Slave Trade, from the Breviates of the Weſtern Baptiſt Aſſociation in England, which convened at Horſlee, Gloucеſterſhire, June 3d, &c. 1789---By publiſhing likewiſe the following Reſolution from the ſame Breviates, reſpecting the *Corporation* and *Teſt Acts* ſtill in force in that kingdom, you will gratify a number of your readers. The Reſolution is ſpirited, and needs no comment: It ſerves at once to ſhew the difference between the *Religious Privileges* really enjoyed in the United States of America, where there are no "Diſſenters," and the *circumſcribed ones* of a Britiſh ſubject. R.

"*Reſolved*, That the thanks of this Aſſociation be tranſmitted to Edward Jefferies, Eſq; Chairman of the Committee of Proteſtant *Diſſenters* in LONDON, for the unwearied attention of the ſaid Committee to the great object of obtaining the repeal of the *Corporation* and *Teſt Acts*, thoſe FOUL BLOTS upon the national Character, by which a religious inſtitution is *ſcandalouſly* proſtituted, and the liberties and privileges of good ſubjects *wantonly* invaded. And that we heartily approve of the eſtabliſhment of county meetings, and every other method whereby the final ſucceſs of ſo deſirable a meaſure may be obtained."

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

Method of Preſerving the Beauty of Teeth.

FROM A LETTER OF DOCTOR MITCHELL, TO ****.

SOME experiments which I have made upon human teeth by calcination and ſolution, convince me that they contain, particularly in their outer coat, or covering, a large proportion of CALCARIOUS EARTH. This incruſtation is ſcreened by the arteries of the teeth, and regularly depoſited all around, to defend them from outward accidents. When it is corroded or worn off, and the naked bone expoſed to the operation of air, ſpittle and aliment, the diſeaſed teeth ſoon corrupt. While it remains unhurt and entire, they generally continue uſeful and ornamental. But what avails the knowledge of theſe facts, unleſs we gain ſome *practical advantage* by them? From theſe facts, then, we may learn, that the enamel of the teeth, which is ſo remote from the influence of blood and nerves as to be nearly allied to inanimate matter, is, like chalk, egg-ſhells and marble, readily acted upon by ACIDS. Whence a ſufficient reaſon appears why very tart apples occaſion, ſoon after eating them, a ſort of ſoreneſs or unpleaſant ſenſation in the teeth; why the frequent uſe of ſharp vinegar in pickles and ſallads is injurious; why lemon juice and tamarinds are alſo deſtructive; why ſpirit of vitriol is ſtill more ruinous; and why ſoot and tartar, employed as dentrifices, by the acid they contain, are often productive of irreparable miſchief---as likewiſe why young folks, who indulge the pernicious habit of chewing allum, damage their teeth exceſſively. Hence too we may further learn, that the beſt way to prevent their decay and loſs, is to waſh them frequently with PURE WATER, and wipe them clean with a ſoft towel, and neither *chemically* corrode them with vegetable and mineral acids, nor *mechanically* wear them away by ſcouring with hard and gritty powders.

Does it now ſeem at all wonderful, as people are accuſtomed to take ſo many hurtful ſubſtances into their mouths, that the teeth ſhould ſuffer detriment thereby? Is it not rather a matter of ſurpriſe, conſidering all theſe things, that many have any teeth left? And is not your queſtion, "Why are bad teeth ſo common?" in a good meaſure anſwered.---So far, therefore, as the preſent ſubject extends, the preſervation of BEAUTY depends upon a ſure and certain principle, eaſy to be underſtood and followed. As to that harmony of ſhape and features in which the remaining part of beauty conſiſts, the pious Mr. Lavater thinks it is inſeparably connected with moral excellence; I ſhall therefore only add in the ſentiment of this moſt able phyſiognomiſt, that, *the way to be handſome is, to be good.*

*** The Members of the Society for the relief of poor diſtreſſed maſters of ſhips, their widows and children, are deſired to attend a general meeting, at the uſual place in Lodge-alley, on MONDAY, January 4th, 1790, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

THE Truſtees of the Academy of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of Philadelphia give notice to thoſe, who, agreeably to the fundamental laws of the inſtitution, have a right to vote at the election for Truſtees, that the annual election for one claſs of four Truſtees, then vacant, will be held at the Academy, on FRIDAY, the firſt day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when a ſtate of the funds and accounts of the Inſtitution will, agreeably to the annual Cuſtom, be laid before the Contributors thereto.

J. SWANWICK, Secretary to the Board.

December 28th, 1789.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 16th of January next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing about 200 acres more or leſs, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, about 34 miles from Philadelphia. There is on the premiſes a good one ſtory ſtone-houſe with a pump before the door, a good ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtable and other out-houſes, likewiſe an orchard of about 150 apple trees, between 18 and 20 acres of meadow, ſome of which is watered; late the property of WILLIAM HEATHERLING, deceaſed, and ſold by

HENRY CRESSMAN, and
FREDERICK SHULL, } Executors.

In CHANCERY, *Nov.* 19, 1789.

ON the application of the Truſtees of William Hopper, of Queen Anne county, the firſt day of April next is limited and appointed by the Chancellor for the creditors of ſaid William Hopper to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid Truſtees, that the ſame may on that day be liquidated and adjuſted, due notice thereof to be publiſhed in Mr. Goddard's news-paper, and Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers news-paper in Pennſylvania, and by advertiſements ſet up at the court-houſe door, and at other public places in the ſaid county of Queen Anne. 6t

Teſt. SAM. HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. C. C.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the gaol of this county about the middle of September laſt, a mulatto fellow, named Bob, the property of the ſubſcriber; had on a green jacket with ſleeves, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt and trowſers, and took with him a claret coloured coat, a pair of corduroy breeches, and a round hat; he is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, and ſtrong made. Whoeve takes up ſaid mulatto and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM TOD.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off. Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, Dec. 24, 1789.

Philadelphia, December 28th, 1789.

THE CREDITORS of the eſtate of WESTON CLARK, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at the City Tavern, at ſix o'clock on FRIDAY evening, the 8th of January, 1790, with their bonds and ſpecialties, or accounts properly atteſted, that a dividend may be made of the money in the hands of †2w

WILLIAM BROWN, Executor.

WAS found in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, on the third of this inſtant, a ſum of money, ſuppoſed to be dropped by a lodger. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may get it again. § ISAAC WEBB.

December 4, 1789.

This Day is publiſhed, by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

BOOKSELLER,

The corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets, in one large vol. 12mo. (Price 10ſ.) Alſo *in one vol. royal octavo (which will be ſold for three months at 15ſ; afterwards at 16ſ8.)*

A COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING:

One main object of which is to eſtabliſh a plain and permanent STANDARD of PRONUNCIATION.

To which is prefixed,

A RHETORICAL GRAMMAR.

By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M.

Carefully reviſed and corrected by the Rev. *John Andrews*, D. D. Rector of St. James's, Briſtol, and Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

TO attempt, in this place, to point out, in many words, the uſefulneſs of the work which is here offered to the public, might well be deemed an unneceſſary undertaking. The inhabitants of theſe United States are, in general, poſſeſſed of much information. And, of courſe, the character of this performance is already known to them.

Previouſly indeed to this of Mr. Sheridan, the public had long been poſſeſſed of many valuable dictionaries of the Engliſh language: among which may be particularly mentioned that of Dr. Johnſon, which was, and with good reaſon, allowed to be the beſt.

But although, in theſe, the ſeveral acceptations of the words were often carefully noted, and the accent for the moſt part confined to the proper ſyllable; yet was there no direction given, whether, in the ſyllable which was thus diſtinguiſhed, the accent was to reſt on a vowel, or on a conſonant. This was a moſt material omiſſion. For, without ſome other help than could be derived from ſuch directories, it could never be diſcovered, whether the words *ſeaſon* and *glory*, for example, were to be pronounced *ſez-zun* and *glor-ry*, or *ſee-zun* and *glo-ry*; whether we were to ſay *ſo phiſm* or *ſop-hiſm*, *to-pick* or *top-ick*, *ce ment* or *cement*; and ſo on, in innumerable inſtances of like nature.

But, admitting that there was no occaſion for inſtruction on *this* point, was it likely that no difficulty would ever occur, in the application of thoſe different ſounds, which, in our language, belong not only to every vowel, but alſo to every combination of vowels. Had we found ourſelves, for inſtance, unable to determine, whether, according to the true Engliſh pronunciation, the vowel *a*, in the words *patron, matron*, ſhould be pronounced as in *hat* or in *hate*; or whether, in the words *ſauce, ſaucer, ſaunter*, the combined vowels *au* ſhould be pronounced as in *aunt* or in *au-thor*; thoſe dictionaries could never have removed our uncertainty.

Theſe, it was preſumed, were communications which could not well be made to the eye, and muſt therefore be learned altogether from the living voice alone. Our Author however---by means of a ſhort table, which any perſon of common ſenſe can, at the firſt view, very readily comprehend---has contrived to render this whole buſineſs perfectly ſimple and practicable.

But it is ſometimes more eaſy to acquire glory, than to retain it. The way being thus opened, innumerable are the attempts, which have been ſince made upon ſimilar principles, by writers, who truſted, that, by the introduction of ſome farther refinements, and by deviating in a few particulars from the pronunciation of Sheridan, they ſhould be able to build up their own fame, upon the diminution of his.

In this, however, they have been diſappointed. For although Scot, Perry, Kenrick, Burn, &c. have each their admirers, yet Sheridan alone ſtill continues to be known to the public at large, and to command the general confidence.

In theſe editions, the acceptations of the words have been ſometimes abridged, and ſometimes enlarged. But from the *pronunciation* of Sheridan there has, except in two inſtances, been no intentional deviation. In our octavo edition, the word *advocation* is accented on the third ſyllable; and, in both editions, *record*, when a ſubſtantive, has the accent on the firſt. In the London edition theſe words are each of them accented upon the ſecond ſyllable. But theſe, it was conceived, were mere blunders of the preſs: the latter of them is evidently ſo, as appears from the grammar of the author which is prefixed to this work.

With reſpect to the accuracy of theſe editions, great care has been already taken. But, that every doubt may be removed, the gentleman who inſpected the proof ſheets is now taking a review of the *pronunciation* throughout, and comparing it with the London quarto edition, which is the moſt correct. Any error thus diſcovered (in the pronunication) ſhall be noted, and delivered gratis to the purchaſers of the reſpective ſizes.

In the mean time, the publiſher cannot but return his moſt grateful acknowledgments to thoſe gentlemen, who, although having it in their power to be ſupplied, without delay, with as many copies as they wiſhed of the London edition, generouſly pledged themſelves to wait for thoſe which ſhould be executed, at home, by their own countrymen. Others there were, who, in the beginning, came forward with offers of ſubſcription, which they propoſed to advance. Their propoſals indeed, ſituated as he was, he thought it beſt to decline; but the exceeding great kindneſs, which was the motive to theſe propoſals, will long be remembered with a ſenſe of gratitude which he cannot expreſs.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1789.

ISAAC GRAY,

Having removed from the Country to the Houſe lately occupied by Joſeph Shoemaker, in Second ſtreet, ſix Doors above Race-ſtreet,

HAS FOR SALE,

GENUINE Madeira, Liſbon, Sherry, Red Port, Malaga, Teneriffe and Fayal wines; Old Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, brandy, geneva, ſweet oil, loaf and muſcovado ſugars, coffee, chocolate, tea, muſtard in bottles, Leipet's ſnuff, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, pepper, ginger, alſpice, allom, copperas, indigo, beſt double Glouceſter and country cheeſe, &c.

N. B. He will acknowledge the kindneſs of his acquaintance and others, both in the city and country, who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, as he truſts he ſhall be able to ſerve them to ſatisfaction. †

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the ſaid company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the buſineſs be compleated, at ſuch times and places as they ſhall appoint; and in caſe it ſhall be thought neceſſary to call any ſpecial meetings, the ſame ſhall be done on application in writing, ſigned by any five of the proprietors, made to the preſident, who ſhall thereupon give at leaſt two months public notice of the time and place, in three ſeveral newſpapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the buſineſs intended to be propoſed; provided ſuch meeting ſhall be at the place laſt appointed by the company.

To the Preſident of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-Preſident thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the ſubſcribers, proprietors or ſhare holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do requeſt that a general meeting of ſaid proprietors may be called, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Fœderal conſtitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joſeph Simons,) by their attorney,
Levy A. Levy,) Bernard Gratz.

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 31ſt of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpoſe mentioned in the ſaid application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-Preſident.*

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

WE, the ſubſcribers, Auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas at Newtown, for Bucks county, in an attachment, wherein Samuel Breckenridge is plaintiff, and Daniel Cahill, late of Greenwich townſhip, Suſſex county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, is defendant, do hereby give notice to the creditors of ſaid defendant once more, to appear before us, with their reſpective demands, and proper vouchers for the ſame, on Tueſday, the fifth day of January next, at the houſe of Solomon Hart, inn-holder, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county aforeſaid, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that the debts and credits of ſaid defendant may be aſcertained, and diſtribution made of his effects as the law directs. All thoſe who neglect complying herewith may depend on being excluded from a dividend of ſaid eſtate.

JOHN CARR, ANDREW LONG, and
Dec. 1, 1789. JONH KERR, Auditors. †

THE Creditors of John Garrett, who are entitled to a dividend in the property aſſigned to us, the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of January, 1785, for the payment of his debts, are once more requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January, 1790. This is the third time of advertiſing, and thoſe who do not bring in their accounts on or before the abovementioned time, will be entirely excluded from a dividend.

RICHARD DOWNING,
WILLIAM KENLY,
SETH WILLIS, } Aſſignees.

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumſey, Eſquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York acts of Aſſembly, veſting in him the ſole and excluſive right of making, uſing, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved: and hath alſo petitioned Congreſs, and filed of record with the Secretary of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, plans and ſpecifications of the ſaid machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, uſing, and vending the ſame throughout the United States, ſo ſoon as Congreſs ſhall paſs any act for granting letters patent, or for ſecuring to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been conſtructed for Mr. Joſeph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumſey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of aſſembly) by which it is clearly demonſtrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all caſes, double to that of the beſt conſtructed over-ſhot wheels, and will be ſtill greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great ſaving will be introduced in the conſtruction of mills, both by their works being originally much more ſimple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much eaſier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumſey's cylindric and pendulum ſaw mills, will ſtill require much leſs water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their conſtruction is more ſimple and cheap than any other mode now in uſe: the power gained by theſe modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All perſons in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York, who are deſirous of purchaſing rights for conſtructing and uſing the above machines, or any others included in the aforeſaid acts of Aſſembly, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to diſpoſe of ſuch rights. The cylinders and ſome other machinery peculiar to theſe mills, will be prepared, if the purchaſers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joſeph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumſey, who will calculate the ſize of the ſaid machinery for every given head of water: And in order the ſooner to extend the uſe and benefit of theſe machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be diſpoſed of for a much leſs premium to ſuch perſons as may make application before the firſt day of January next, than to thoſe who may apply afterwards, when theſe machines ſhall be brought into more general uſe and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the firſt inſtance, either ſuperintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in perſon, or he will inſtruct ſome ſkilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
ew3M JOSEPH BARNES,
September 30, 1789. JOSEPH FEW.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of March laſt, did execute two notes under my hand and ſeal, to be paid to Lewis Steward, or order, one for nine pounds ten ſhillings, payable the firſt day of Auguſt next, and the other for the like ſum of nine pounds ten ſhillings, payable the firſt inſtant, which notes were given to him by me for a horſe, which he warranted ſound, but ſhortly after I found defective in his eyes. I do therefore forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay either of them, until compelled by a due courſe of law.

November 27, 1789. ‡ ADAM BEIDLEMAN.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED (Price 1l. 2s. 6d.)

By THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE HOUSE in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

An Enquiry *into the Nature and Cauſes* OF THE

Wealth of Nations.

By ADAM SMITH, L. L. D. and F. R. S.

Of London and Edingburgh; one of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Scotland; and formerly Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

THE ſuperior merit of this intereſting Work is univerſally acknowledged where the Book itſelf is known; it has been tranſlated into moſt of the languages of Europe, and its importance aſcertained by the reception it has met with from the Farmer, the Manufacturer, the Merchant, and the Stateſman.

The Publiſher flattered himſelf he ſhould perform an acceptable ſervice to the generous and diſcerning Public, by preſenting to them an elegant *American* Edition of this Work at this important period---Printed on a ſuperfine paper and good type, handſomely bound and lettered, at not more than *one half the price* for which the London Edition can be imported and ſold---He hopes in this inſtance for a continuance of that liberal encouragement which he has frequently received, and which it is his great ambition to merit.

THE reſpectable atuhor of this Work has taken an extenſive and connected view of the ſeveral ſubjects in which the wealth of nations is concerned; and from an happy union of fact and theory has deduced a ſyſtem, which, we apprehend, is more ſatisfactory, and reſts on better grounds, than any before offered to the Public.

The ſtyle and compoſition of the Work, though ſuited to the ſubject, is by no means its principal excellence. Its merit is of an higher order, and ariſes chiefly from the depth and accuracy with which the Author has inveſtigated a ſubject of ſo complex and intricate a nature, from the truth of the principles which he has eſtabliſhed, and from the importance an utility of the concluſions which he has enabled his readers to deduce.---[*Extract from the Britiſh Review of the firſt Edition, in* 1776.]---

AT length, however, the world begins to perceive, that commerce depends not upon a competition, but upon a combination of intereſts; and that is beſt ſupported, not by mutual limitations and embarraſſments, but by a perfect freedom of intercourſe. It is now underſtood, that the trade of nations, as well as individuals, flouriſhes beſt when the trader is ſurrounded by opulent neighbours; and that the mutual encouragement of labour, in the ſeveral ways in which each country from its natural advantages, or acquired habits, is beſt able to excel, muſt be a mutual benefit; and that even where their labour is employed in the ſame tract, it is as injurous to neighbouring nations, as it is commonly found to be to neighbouring individuals, to live in a perpetual ſtate of jealouſy.

Theſe principles, though certainly juſt, were little known, or underſtood, by our old writers upon commerce; and, indeed, ſeem never to have been ſettled in their full force till Dr. ADAM SMITH wrote his *Enquiry*. In this Work, however, they are eſtabliſhed in a manner which nearly approaches to demonſtration; ſo that the Author is entitled to the praiſe, not only of having written an excellent book, on a ſubject before very imperfectly underſtood, but of having laid the foundation of a commercial ſyſtem of policy, which cannot fail in time to ſubdue the narrow prejudices which have hitherto influenced the counſels of ſtateſman, as well as the conduct of Merchants.---[*Extract from the Review of the third Edition, in* 1785.]

ALSO, LATELY PUBLISHED,

Nicholſon's Introduction to Natural Philoſophy (illuſtrated with copperplates.) Price, 1l. 2s. 6d.---In two volumes, 25s.

Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philoſophy. Price, 15s.

*** T. DOBSON has for ſale, a very extenſive collection of *BOOKS* on various ſubjects, and a large aſſortment of Writing-Paper, Dutch Quills, Blank Books, and Stationary in general.

Clocks and Watches.

A VARIETY of good new and ſecond-hand Clocks, with or without caſes; an elegant muſical chamber clock: Alſo a few new and ſecond-hand watches, to be ſold by THOMAS HOWARD, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, where all kinds of clock and watch work are done as uſual. †

N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted.

MRS. PINE'S

Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in West-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 28th of November laſt, A BLACK HORSE, remarkably ſhort bodied, riſing 7 years old, ſome what brown about the mouth, has a large mane, which hangs on both ſides of his neck, and about the middle of his rump betwixt the breadth of a penny and a dollar of hair rubbed off, his hind legs middling crooked, ſhod before, trots, paces and canters. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and gives information to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JAMES NESBIT.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations, A METHOD to recover old Lands.----Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather----how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented--- in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun---to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.----A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States---A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.--- Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow knives, drawer furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſurſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emery, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1789.

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ.

MARY BOOR, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Hon. the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, in the ſaid city, to be held at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your huband William Boor, praying for a divorce from the bands of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

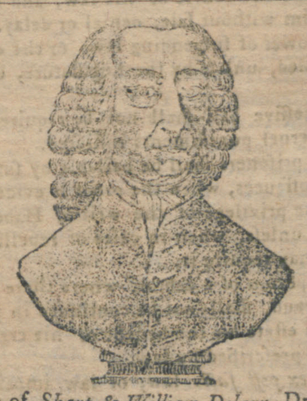
County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ.

HENRY BOSSLER, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, in the ſaid city, to be held at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your wife Sarah Boſsler, praying for a divorce from the bands of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1789.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ.

HENRY FRIDAY, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, in the ſaid city, to be held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your wife Margaret Friday, praying for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.



The Partnerſhip of *Sharp & William Delany*, Druggiſts, being diſſolved, the ſubſcriber continues the buſineſs on his own account, at *FOTHERGILL's HEAD*, the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets---

Where a Freſh and General Aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Surgeons Inſtruments, & Patent Medicines

Are to be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms.

Medicine Cheſts for family or ſea uſe, put up with proper directions.

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His former cuſtomers, as well as thoſe who chuſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to ſerve them, and to give ſatisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

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Best possible image.